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Minnesota.

Great opportunities in
Minnesota

St. Paul

[c1905]

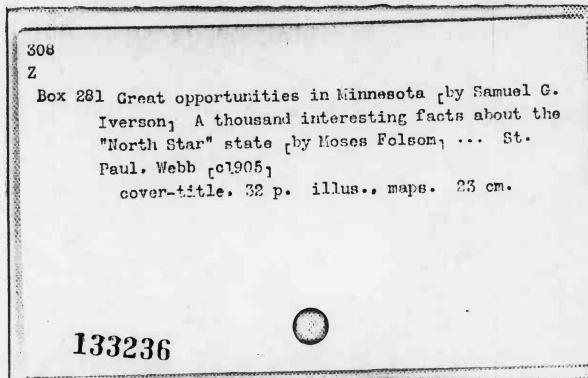
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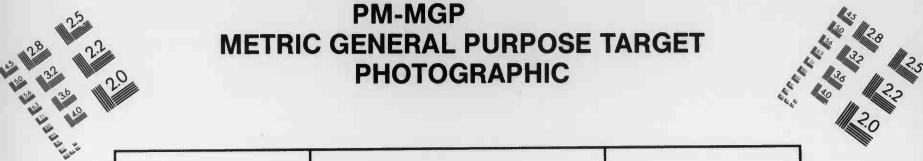
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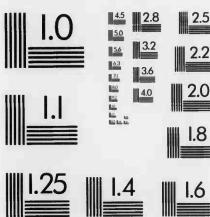


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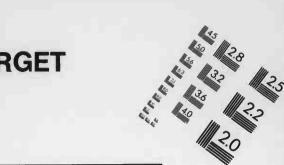
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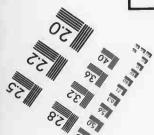
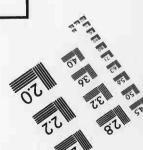
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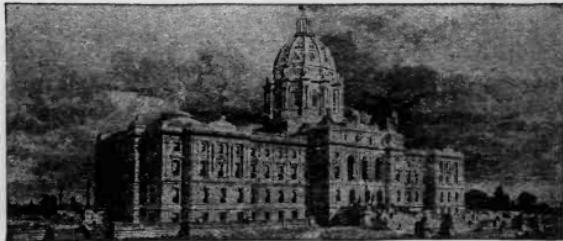
Great Opportunities in Minnesota

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Box 281

A Thousand Interesting Facts
About the "North Star" State



A State of Prosperous Homes, Beautiful Churches and Excellent Schools

DA/te

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN MINNESOTA.

For Agriculture, Horticulture, Stockraising, Dairying, Manufacturing, All Business and Professional Branches, Banking and for Capitalists—Three Million Acres of State Lands for Sale on 40 Years' Time, at 4 Per Cent Interest.

State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn., May 9, 1905.—A little more than five decades ago the "northwest" was an undefined territory lying north and west of the Allegheny mountains. The states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan stood at the outposts of civilization, marking the limit of advance of the hardy pioneer in the opening and settlement of the great west.

The "New Northwest" is a vast region which has developed within the last thirty years and to-day comprises a mighty empire, lying north, west and southwest of the splendid cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, with its western edge slipping into the Pacific ocean. No part of the habitable globe begins to compare with this vast region in climate, natural resources, production and opportunities. America to-day depends upon this new northwest for the largest portion of its food products, its minerals and lumber. All flora reach their highest state of perfection in food quality when grown near to the northern limits of cultivation. Following this law, the grains and vegetables grown in Minnesota are superior to those of any other region in the world. The famous "No. 1" hard wheat of this state has sent its fame to all parts of the earth and failure of crops is unknown. So, in the development of the new northwest, it has been found that not only cereals, but all other food products, reach their highest perfection in nutritive qualities throughout this region. Minnesota occupies a commanding position in the heart of the new northwest. No state in the Union has forged ahead, increased in population and developed so rapidly in wealth, population, production and education. Its broad prairies and virgin woodlands have been steadily filling up with a class of sturdy, industrious, energetic settlers. Thriving, hustling, bustling, prosperous cities and villages are to be found in every direction. But great as the growth and progress which has been made, a large portion of the state is as yet but in the morning of its development. The state of Minnesota contains an area of 33,000 square miles, being one-eighth larger than Ohio and Indiana combined. More than 3,500,000 acres of its area is water surface. There are more than 10,000 lakes within its borders, which are the sources of innumerable streams, tributary to the larger and more important rivers flowing through the state. Reports by the government weather bureau show an average rainfall of about 28 inches. All portions of the state are well watered, droughts are unknown, there is no need of irrigation in Minnesota.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Minnesota is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The spring, summer and autumn are particularly delightful. While the winters are cold, there are few alternating days of thawing and freezing. The air is dry, which seems to modify the cold of winter and the heat of summer. Minnesota air is a tonic. It is bracing and invigorating and invalids who come to the state almost invariably experience relief and are benefited.

MINERALS AND TIMBER.

Minnesota has vast deposits of iron ore and is to-day the largest iron-producing state in the Union. Its richness in mineral wealth is practically unknown and untold. It has immense tracts of virgin forest timber, including such varieties as white and Norway pine, white and red cedar, spruce, fir, oak, maple, ash, basswood, tamarack, butternut, hickory and elm. Its timber supply is sufficient to last for years to come, supplying much employment for the laborer, cheap fuel and building material and an almost inexhaustible supply for manufacturing purposes.

G. J. T.
B. J. Finnair
5-18-26

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June 19, 1930 DA/Hec

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gjg
B. J. Tiemann
5-18-26

MANUFACTURING.

Minnesota is rapidly forging to the front as a manufacturing state. The United States census of 1900 places the value of the manufactured products at \$263,670,000. This has been largely increased during the last five years new industries springing up in all portions of the state.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests predominate, the fertility and adaptability of Minnesota soil to diversified farming being absolutely unquestioned and unquestionable. In the sisterhood of states Minnesota is known as the "Bread and Butter State." The products of Minnesota farms have won the highest awards at every exposition, national and international, during the last twenty years. Only a few years ago it was contended that Minnesota was too far north to successfully grow corn, yet, according to United States census statistics for 1900, the state produced in the year 1899, 47,256,000 bushels of corn, and the area planted is being increased each succeeding year. There was also produced 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, 74,000,000 bushels of oats, 24,000,000 bushels of barley, 14,600,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,895,000 bushels of flax.

STOCKRAISING AND DAIRYING.

Stock raising and dairying are most important factors. Minnesota grasses are the most luxuriant and nutritive in the world, the water pure, the climate ideal and shelter cheap and easily secured. Minnesota horses, cattle, sheep and hogs bring the highest market prices. Minnesota creamery butter received the highest awards at the Pan-American and St. Louis expositions. The exports of butter alone, independent of the home consumption, bring an income of more than \$15,000,000 annually to the dairy farmers of the state.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture is successful in Minnesota. Apples, plums, grapes, small fruits, including currants, gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, are produced with great success. Minnesota-grown fruit has a peculiarly delicious flavor. The quarries of Minnesota produce the finest building material in the United States. There is an inexhaustible supply of gray and red granite, sandstone, limestone and pipestone. Throughout the state are to be found immense beds of the best clay for the making of pottery and brick.

CITIES AND RAILWAYS.

The cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth are large wholesale, milling, manufacturing, jobbing and banking centers, affording splendid markets and outlets for farm produce. The state has more than seven thousand miles of standard-gauge railway, equipped with first-class modern up-to-date rolling stock.

GAME AND FISH.

Minnesota is the sportsman's paradise, the lakes and streams abounding with pike, bass, crappies, pickerel and other varieties. Quail, grouse, partridges, prairie chicken, ducks, geese, deer and moose are plentiful. Along the north shore of Lake Superior, several hundred men are employed catching trout, whitefish and herring. The state has adopted wise laws for the protection, preservation and propagation of her game and fish supply.

EDUCATION.

The free public school system is the especial pride of Minnesota and is conceded one of the best. Wherever there are settlements there are free public schools; free text-books are provided and attendance between the ages of 8 and 16 is required. In addition to the common schools, there are now 145 state graded schools, 162 state high schools, five state normal schools and the state university, which has an attendance of about four thousand. There are also numerous denominational schools and colleges of high standing and excellence. Minnesota is a state of handsome and numerous churches, practically all denominations being represented.

TAXES.

Taxes are low, the average rate for the entire state in 1904 being .0247.

OPPORTUNITIES.

Minnesota wants more people to come and take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered. People to whom land till the soil, subdue the waste, dig the minerals, manufacture raw materials. Minnesota wants men with capital to harness waterfall and establish manufacturing enterprises. More farmers, more capitalists, more manufacturers will mean more bankers, more merchants, more professional men—more opportunities in Minnesota.

STATE LANDS.

The state of Minnesota is the owner of 3,000,000 acres of land, mostly located in the northern half of the state. These lands are well adapted to diversified farming. They consist of prairie, open brush, natural meadow and timber land. The soil is fertile and all crops successfully grown in other portions of the state can be produced upon these lands.

The state lands that will be offered for sale are located in organized townships convenient to neighbors, wagon roads, schools, churches and railway transportation. There is no filing fee or final proof to be made. For these and other reasons, a home purchased of the state is more desirable than a government homestead.

TERMS OF SALE.

State lands are sold upon the following terms and conditions:

Are first appraised. No sale can be made for less than the appraised price, which cannot be less than five dollars per acre and may be higher. Four weeks' notice of sale is given by publication in a newspaper published at the county seat, and in a St. Paul newspaper. The advertisement of the sale contains the legal description of every tract of land to be offered. The lands so advertised are then offered for sale at the county seat of the county in which the lands are situated, and are sold at public auction to the highest bidder. (No bid can be received for less than the appraised price.) Fifteen per cent of the purchase price and interest on the unpaid balance of the purchase money from the date of sale to June 1st following must be paid at the time of sale; the balance can run for forty years on interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable annually in advance on June 1st each year, provided the principal remains unpaid for ten years. If the principal is paid in full before the expiration of ten years, the rate of interest to be paid is 5 per cent. The principal can be paid at any time—all at once or in partial payments, at the pleasure of the purchaser, subject to the before mentioned provisions as to the rate of interest. The state issues certificates of purchase to the purchaser of state lands, which are assignable and should be recorded in the county, together with all assignments thereof.

Within five years of the date of sale the purchaser or his assigns must perform at least one of the following requirements:

1. Fence at least 25 per cent of said tract for pasture and convert such portion into pasture land, or
2. Cultivate at least 5 per cent of said tract, or
3. Build a house and actually reside upon said tract for a period of twelve months.

Not more than 320 acres can be sold or contracted to be sold to any one purchaser. No lands can be sold at private sale. The state reserves the mineral on all its lands.

ILLUSTRATION.

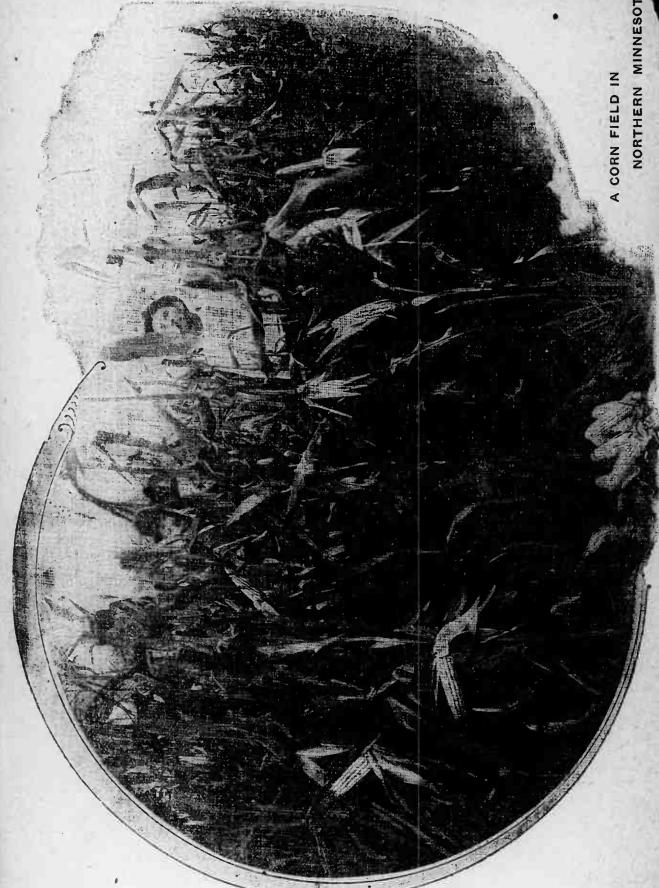
If a purchaser bought 40 acres at a state sale held upon October 1st, 1905, at \$8.00 per acre, his down payment would be 15 per cent of the purchase price \$240.00 or \$36.00 and interest upon the balance of the purchase price \$204.00, from October 1st, 1905, to June 1st, 1906, at the rate of 4 per cent annually, amounting to \$5.44, making a total down payment of \$41.44. Then all the purchaser would be required to pay for 40 years would be the annual interest amounting to \$8.16 and the taxes.

During the coming autumn the state land commissioner will offer for sale one hundred thousand acres, and the sales will afford a great opportunity for men of moderate means to secure homes in the "Bread and Butter State." Minnesota invites thrifty, vigorous, energetic men in all walks of life.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON,

State Auditor and Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

X



A CORN FIELD IN
NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota: A Great State.

A Thousand Facts Alphabetically Arranged.

By Moses Folsom.

Aborigines—When the history of Minnesota began, its inhabitants were the white or Caucasian race and the tribes of the red or Indian race here, according to Secretary Upham of the State Historical Society, occupied some of the same fifty acres from those which they had fifty years ago. Sioux and Crees then ranged through the northern wooded country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, who were driven during the next century, the Sioux to the south and the Crees to the north, by the aggressive Ojibways or Chippewas, who occupied first the land of the French as the tribe of the Falls of St. Mary, at the mouth of Lake Superior. About 1750, a hundred years after the first coming of the white men, the Ojibways wrested Mille Lacs and the Rum river from the Sioux. Thence forward these two peoples occupied all the land west of the Ojibways holding its north-eastern wooded half, and the Sioux (who called themselves Dakotas) its prairie half on the southwest, and the land soon given up because of agriculture. Soon after the massacre of the white settlers in the southwest part of Minnesota in August 1862, most of the Sioux were driven westward into Dakota. The Ojibways at present number about 8,500 on their several reservations in the northern part of the state, living probably about as many as first known.

Admitted as a Territory March 3, 1849; James Knox Polk, President; twelfth territory admitted; Act recorded in vol. II, page 166, United States Statutes.

In 1848, May 29, Wisconsin was admitted as a state, and Minnesota was left "a frontier territory." On Aug. 11, a convention was held at Stillwater, and a petition was proposed asking congress for a territorial government. H. H. Sibley was elected a delegate to congress and admitted to a seat on Jan. 15 following. March 19, territorial officers were chosen—James Prentiss Taylor, June 1 Alex. Ramsey of Pennsylvania, the first governor, who had arrived a short time before, declared by proclamation the territory organized Sept. 3 the first territorial legislature met. See "Historical."

Admitted as a State May 11, 1858; James Buchanan, President; twentieth state admitted. Act recorded in vol. II, page 166, United States Statutes. Bill of admission introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1858, Feb. 26, congress passed enabling act. June 1 constitutional convention met. Oct. 13 constitution adopted and state organized. First election held, a majority of 240 over Alex. Ramsey, in a total vote of 35,340.

The first state legislature, 1858, elected James Shields and Henry M.

Rice, United States senators, both Democrats. Gen. Shields has the distinction of representing three different states in the senate, the only man ever so honored. See "Historical."

Adoption of Children—Any citizen can adopt a child, not his own, by petition to the district court; consent of parents, if living and competent, must be obtained, and a child is to be the concern of the court, it being necessary to show that the child inherits and enjoys every right as if born in lawful wedlock.

Adulterations—Persons adulterating or adding to any drink or medicine for man or beast, or knowing the fact and preparing the same, are liable to fine or imprisonment. Imitative, imitation, etc., milk labeled as such under penalty. Impure or diluted milk subjects the seller to penalty. Candy adulterated or covered with sugar, caramel, or other noxious flavors or colors can be seized and destroyed and person fined.

Affirmations—See "Oaths."

AGRICULTURE—In the production of foodstuffs Minnesota is one of the foremost states in the Union. In small grains, roots, and hardy herbs and vegetables it enjoys a high position. In dairy products it leads. Statistics according to the census of 1900 are as follows:

Farms number in State..... 154,659
Average acreage per farm..... 148

Per cent of farms improved..... 70

Average value per farm..... \$5,100

Per cent of farms operated by owners, 83;

cash tenants, 3; share tenants, 14;

Yearly value of all farm property, \$1,042

Hay and grain farms, 67 per cent; live stock, 13; dairy, 6.

Value of all farm property..... \$788,684,642

Farm products and values:

	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	47,256,920	\$11,327,195
Wheat	35,278,000	1,148,448
Oats	15,228,150	15,828,804
Barley	24,314,240	7,229,739
Rye	1,665,150	783,852
Buckwheat	1,643,327	47,111
Flaxseed	5,895,479	3,409,397
Onions	235,564	130,494
Flaxseed	5,895,479	5,888,556
Sorghum products	5,895,479	5,839,996
Molasses, sugar, pounds	29,580	2,733
Tobacco, pounds	127,730	12,869
Orchard products	4,440,806	6,012,212
Hay and forage, tons	4,411,664	14,581,281

Live stock and values:

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	1,871,325	\$36,245,368
Horses	691,200	42,265,044
Porkers	8,339	485,580
Sheep	589,878	1,740,088
Swine	1,440,806	5,030,399
All domestic animals	3,831	12,998

All domestic animals..... \$6,620,643

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by Moses Folsom.

MINNESOTA:

Dairy products.....	\$16,623,460
Poultry	2,274,649
Eggs	4,143,000
Bee products.....	118,834
Wool, pounds.....	460,305
Gross value agricultural products, per acre.....	2,612,737
Rank in among the States	11
Per capita value, agriculture.....	161,217,304
Rank in production of wheat, 1; in flour and feed output, 1; in barley, 2; in flax, 2; in mushrooms, 2; oats, 4; sugar from beets, 5; rye, 6; ham and bacon, 12; corn, 13; tobacco, 14; hops, 15; cotton grown by the census of 1860, two years after statehood, with the production of 2,186,000 bushels of wheat, 2,76,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of barley, 193 bushels of flax, 25,000 bushels of potatoes and 2,940,000 bushels of corn.	92.00

Agricultural Society.—The State Agricultural Society is the largest in the country. It has 200 acres in grounds at Hamline, (St. Paul) and \$300,000 in 43 buildings. Exhibitions are held annually in St. Paul, and the society has a branch state represented by visitors and displays. Receipts in 1903-4 exceeded those of any other fair in the Union. Nearly half of the receipts go to the local agricultural societies, and receive annual help from the state treasury.

Atmosphere.—The air of Minnesota is just pure air. It is not polluted, nor is it rarefied, nor, so far as known, particularly electrified, or ozonized, or saturated, or modified, in any particular way, and therefore, it is good for man and beast. That cold water is good for, and there is no malady in the world that cannot bear cold water, is well known, and comes from the streams, the rivers, and from the malaria of the South and the chill of the East.

Altitude.—At the source of great water systems the altitude would be that Minnesota had a high altitude, but, no point exceeds an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea level, and the highest section being the Boundary Range in the north. The depth is the lowest point, 602 feet. The Mississippi and Red rivers have sources at an elevation of 1,600 feet. The Red river flows through the state at an elevation of 767 feet. The elevation of the Mississippi at St. Paul is 600 feet. The average elevation of the state is about 1,350.

All land cannot or need not hold real estate, except by devise, inheritance, foreclosure of mortgage, or in the ordinary course of justice. In the case of debtors, the law rules, applying to corporations if 20 per cent of the stock is owned by aliens. This law does not apply to aliens with less than 100 acres, or to persons more than 160 acres, who settled there before Jan. 1, 1889, nor to the county of Anoka. It also permits aliens to hold six city lots not larger than 50 feet by 300 feet each.

Animals—Cruelty.—To any domestic animal, overworking, underfeeding, exposing, poisoning, or allowing to remain in an injured condition, renders the owner or person liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for three months.

Sports.—The various counties regulate the running at large of cattle. Animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases must be isolated, and

killed, at the discretion of local boards of health, failing to report such disease to their own health officer, fine and imprisonment, also it allowed to run at large.

Animals found trespassing upon the land of others can take up same and retain same, and the owner of the place and lay claim for damages.

Owners taking away distressed stock without authority are liable to fine or imprisonment.

Stallions, bulls, boars, rams, or breechy cattle run at large under penalty of \$5 a day for each animal.

No person can take up an estray, except horses and mules unless such estray is found on his land, or by him, and the estray is found. When taken up the owner, if known, must be notified to take away and pay damages, otherwise the owner of the animal, with full description for use in his "Estray Book." To keep animals and not report same renders the person liable to a fine of \$5 a day.

Dogs.—Dogs that worry, wound or kill domestic animals or poultry, can be killed if found on the lands of others, unless under the care of the owner. Persons owning such dogs, after having been informed of their habits, are liable to a penalty of \$5 a day for every day that such dogs are kept.

Apples.—Minnesota has already become a great producer of the great staple fruit of the north temperate zone. Orchards are found in all parts of the state. The Wealthy and other apples, propagated by Peter M. Gideon in his famous orchard on St. Croix River, and from his orchard have gone to 27 different states, and among the apples he has propagated for distribution are the August Blood Red, the Yellow Flame, Green Grapes, January, Lou, Martha, Mountain, October, Peter, Rebekah and Wealthy. Of other varieties of Minnesota grown apples noted are the Golden Delicious, the Duke, Hibernial, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening, Longfield, Tetofsky, Malinda, Okabena, Peacock, Repta, Rumba, Anna, and Sweet, Katherina, Gilber, Brody, Christmas, Blushed Calville, Cross 413, White Pigeon.

Area.—Minnesota has a total area of 83,365 square miles, or 1,200,000 acres. The state is 24 miles wide at its widest point, 416 square miles, not including the head of Lake Superior and 313,000 land surface, 79,000 square miles. The following comparison of square miles of land in round numbers of several of the states with Minnesota shows room yet for newcomers:

Minnesota, 79,205 square miles of land.
Missouri, 68,735 square miles of land.
Iowa, 55,475 square miles of land.
New York, 52,120 square miles of land.
Ohio, 40,760 square miles of land.
Indiana, 35,910 square miles of land.
Massachusetts, 8,040 square miles.

While Minnesota overshadows many of the states in area, yet in population the contrast is the other way, as the following shows:

Minnesota, 1,751,394 population in 1900.

New York, 7,268,894 population in 1900.

Ohio, 4,157,545 population in 1900.

Missouri, 3,106,665 population in 1900.

Massachusetts, 2,805,346 population.

Indiana, 2,516,462 population in 1900.

Iowa, 2,231,853 population in 1900.

Assignments.—A person in failing circumstances may make an assignment of his property not exempt from execution, for the benefit of his creditors. Papers may be filed with the Clerk of the District Court, and the assignee must be published in a local paper. Preferences not allowed.

Astronomical Observatory.—The Carleton College observatory at Northfield is one of the finest in America, and furnishes standard time for Minnesota railroads. It contains a 16-foot equatorial telescope.

Attachments.—May be issued by Justice of和平, or by a Commissioner, being filed by the plaintiff stating that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff upon contract express or implied, or the just cause of action, and specifying the amount exacted exceeding \$50, specifying the amount at near as may be over and above legal set-offs, and alleging a good reason for service. The defendant may not know where to absent or remove property from state, or that the debt was contracted under fraudulent representations.

The autumn gets about three-tenths of the rainfall. It is a glorious period, with gorgeous foliage, fragrant air, brilliant sunsets, long twilights, warm, invigorating days, and cool, pleasant nights. See Climate.

Banks.—Banks are under control of a general law, and carefully supervised. There are 1,000 banks in the state, ranking in resources, although 19th in population. The financial institutions of all kinds in the state number over 800, with capital of \$35,000,-000,000, and deposits of \$100,000,000.

Baileys.—Is a staple product and in demand by brewers.

Bees.—The small item of bees and honey in a state as large as Minnesota forms an interesting item, what is produced in small lines, but which could be made large. There is a State Beekeeper's Association nearly as large as the state. A bill for a "law" was enacted against artificial honey. The output of real honey in 1900 was not less than 400,000 pounds. All kinds of bees here, the winter force being weak, to lay up large stores of honey. By one of the compensations of Nature honey bearing flowers are abundant, and the climate is favorable to the health of the hives.

Series.—Of all kinds do well in every part of the state. There are many wild varieties along river bottoms, and on hillsides, where cultivated ones are found in the gardens of every community. Raspberries do exceedingly well and are perhaps as profitable as any small fruit we have. In some sections it is not necessary to cover the plants in winter, but as a rule it is required to desimate to do this. Strawberries are not generally grown, but in favorable situations they are often exceedingly profitable. Strawberries are easily grown, and no模仿者 are growing them in older strawberry growing sections. Currants and gooseberries are raised with the greatest success.

Bills of Exchange.—Promissory Notes.—A bill of exchange is written on or by request of one person to another for the payment of money at a specified time, absolute, or at sight, and the person making the request is called the drawer. The one to whom the payment is to be made, the payee, and the person who is requested to make the payment,

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the drawee. After the acceptance of such order or request the drawee is an acceptor and is then bound primarily to pay the bill according to its terms. A promissory note is a written, absolute and unconditional promise by one person to pay a certain sum of money to another person or to a bank or other specified holder of exchange and promissory notes are negotiable instruments by the law of merchants. Promissory notes are bills of exchange not paid at the time they fall due, or bills not accepted when presented, are said to be dishonored. When dishonored a notice of protest is drawn by a notary public and served upon the endorser or drawer, and if payment is not made such endorser pays the bill himself instead. The law covering these forms of negotiable paper is quite comprehensive and makers should know what they are doing in signing them.

Birds.—The Northern state is better supplied with birds. There are about 360 catalogued. The prairie chickens stay all winter. The pheasant is found in the prairies through all seasons. Millions of wild fowl visit us every fall, coming down from the North with the full brood in April, summer, and early autumn, the flower-teeming prairies and woods are alive with insect eaters and song birds from the South. See "The Audubon Society in the State for the protection of birds." See "Game Laws."

Big Woods.—A term applied to a great belt of valuable timber, 100 miles long and 50 miles wide in extent, one of the most important deciduous forests in the country. It has a south central location in the state, stretching out fan like west of the Twin Cities.

Blizzard.—A term applied to a winter storm in which the wind fills the air with hard dry particles of snow, sleet, and drifting in either air or either, and making it uncomfortable and unsafe to animals and persons out in it. Such storms sometimes occur in the winter in the West. The word is now used in connection with even an ordinary snow storm and are the kind comment every winter. In the Southern states east to the Atlantic Minnesota has never had any worse snow storms than have occurred in New York City. "Blizzard" is a scare word as far as the state is concerned.

Bounties.—For planting trees, \$2.50 an acre a year for not exceeding six years, for thrifty trees over six years, \$1.50 an acre, and not less than \$25 a year to one person, and \$1 for cubes. For the arrest of foxes, \$100 a head, half dead. These are payable from state funds. County boards can offer and pay bounties for the killing of gophers, crows, and blackbirds during certain months.

Boundaries.—North, Manitoba and Ontario, the Rainy river in part between; (projecting into Ontario) is a portion of the boundary of the body of the state separated from the body of the state by the Lake of the Woods, which extends several miles above the 49th parallel being the northern boundary of many other parts of the United States proper. East, Lake Superior and the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers between; south, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota; the Red river in part between.

Building Material.—Is easily and cheaply had in all parts of the State, lumber from home mills and forests, stones from na-

tive quarries and brick from native clays. See "Mineral Resources."

Bulbous Plants.—Good size, onions, garlic, etc., good size, give large yields and possess excellent flavor.

Capital—St. Paul, Ramsey Co.

Capitol—See "State Capitols."

Cattle of high grade for beef and dairy purposes, are found in every locality, and are raising cattle in the state.

Cities and Towns.—The state has 447 incorporated cities and villages, six with population in excess of 10,000, 23 with 2,000 to 10,000, 19 with population between 1,000 to 2,000. The following table gives the cities of 3,000 and over, with the rank they occupy in the United States and in the state, together with the population in 1900:

	Rank in U. S.	Rank in state.	Pop. in U. S.	Pop. in state.
Albert Lea.....	369	1	4,500	4,500
Anoka.....	1,147	21	2,789	
Austin.....	804	15	5,474	
Brainerd.....	585	10	7,547	
Brooten.....	1,148	22	3,074	
Cold Spring.....	822	17	5,353	
Duluth.....	72	3	52,964	
Ely.....	1,130	23	3,040	
Fairbault.....	558	8	7,565	
Fergus Falls.....	729	12	5,725	
Glenwood.....	1,120	20	3,511	
Little Falls.....	761	13	5,774	
Mankato.....	408	6	10,599	
Minneapolis.....	1,150	1	201,743	
Montgomery.....	1,157	22	3,738	
New Ulm.....	815	16	5,405	
Northfield.....	1,238	28	5,561	
Red Wing.....	584	9	7,525	
Rochester.....	843	11	6,843	
St. Cloud.....	509	13	5,575	
St. Peter.....	1,007	19	4,303	
Stillwater.....	361	5	12,535	
Twin Cities.....	1,242	25	27,278	
Waconia.....	1,371	27	3,103	
Willmar.....	216	24	3,610	
Winnipeg.....	1,144	26	3,714	

The following table gives the cities of 3,000 and over in the state, where the population is between 1,000 and 3,000, together with the rank of each in the state:

City.	Rank in state.	Pop. in U. S.
Ada.....	95	1,253
Adrian.....	93	1,258
Aitkin.....	45	1,133
Albion.....	34	2,631
Appleton.....	105	1,184
Barnesville.....	106	1,185
Belle Plaine.....	45	2,133
Bemidji.....	109	1,221
Benson.....	68	1,525
Blue Earth City.....	80	2,040
Breckenridge.....	87	1,232
Buffalo.....	113	1,049
Cambridge.....	72	1,157
Canane Falls.....	97	1,239
Canby.....	116	1,100
Chaska.....	48	2,025
Chippewa Falls.....	74	1,436
Detroit.....	50	2,060
East Grand Forks.....	49	2,077
Earth City.....	32	2,762
Everett.....	122	1,000
Faribault.....	62	1,730
Glencooe.....	111	1,130
Glenwood.....	73	1,422
Grand Rapids.....	100	1,214
Grand Falls.....		

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Hibbing.....	89	2,481
Hutchinson.....	88	2,195
Jackson.....	65	1,756
Janesville.....	84	1,626
Jordan.....	91	1,270
Kasson.....	112	1,112
Kenyon.....	103	1,142
Lake City.....	93	1,215
Lakeview.....	114	1,102
Lanesboro.....	55	1,311
Le Sueur.....	42	230
Litchfield.....	77	1,383
Lonoke Prairie.....	43	2,223
Luverne.....	90	1,200
Madelia.....	79	1,338
Mapleton.....	45	1,098
Marshall.....	121	1,098
Melrose.....	44	1,768
Miles City.....	102	1,204
Montevideo.....	47	2,146
New Prague.....	98	1,238
North Branch.....	101	1,211
North St. Paul.....	113	1,661
Ortonville.....	98	1,247
Pine City.....	83	1,313
Pelican Rapids.....	120	1,033
Perham.....	106	1,101
Pipriacua.....	36	2,536
Pineview.....	119	1,638
Preston.....	82	1,278
Redwood Falls.....	58	1,885
Redwood Falls.....	67	1,661
Renville.....	110	1,602
Rosedale.....	117	1,189
Sauk Centre.....	104	1,189
Sauk Rapids.....	76	1,391
Shakopee.....	51	2,047
Sleepy Eye.....	52	2,045
Staples.....	72	1,500
St. Charles.....	34	1,304
St. James.....	35	2,607
St. Louis Park.....	81	1,325
South St. Paul.....	41	1,325
South St. Paul.....	75	1,422
Springfield.....	71	1,511
Spring Valley.....	65	1,266
Tower.....	68	1,866
Trout River Falls.....	60	1,819
Tracy.....	57	1,835
Virginia.....	31	2,023
Wabasso.....	70	1,520
Wadena.....	89	1,260
Warren.....	32	1,260
Watertown.....	68	1,648
West Minneapolis.....	59	1,908
West St. Paul.....	55	2,017
Wells.....	108	1,132
Whitewater.....	86	1,288
White Bear Lake.....	54	1,816
Windom.....	40	2,386
Zumbrota.....	110	1,116

Child Labor—See "Labor."

Change of Name—Persons can change their names by applying to the District Court in any county where they live, after a residence of one year, with witnesses, give a reason for so doing, describe any lands owned or on which they live, and afterwards file a copy in the office of the register of deeds where lands are located.

CHURCHES.—Lutherans, of which there are six or more church organizations, with services in English, German, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Finnish and Slavonic. The Roman Catholic church is under the

direction of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, assisted by Bishop St. John. In addition, the Old Scotch Services are held in Hutchinson, the Baptists have twelve assemblies, the Congregationalists are in 11 presbyteries. The Episcopal diocese has one colored church. The Methodist Episcopal has two state Evangelical conferences and services are held in several Evangelical, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches. The Seventh Day Adventists, Universalists, Unitarians, and other organizations are also to be found in various parts of the state. Religious publications have kept pace with the settlement of the country, there being few neighborhoods without one or more religious periodicals. All the more religious organizations are represented in the state, with one or more societies, and services are held in a dozen or more larger towns.

Church Schools.—In addition to the university and normal schools under state control, Minnesota has colleges and schools maintained by various religious denominations. Among these may be mentioned Carleton College at Northfield, one of the leading seminaries of the state, which is supported by the Congregational church; Hamline University at St. Paul is a seminary of Methodist college. Macalester College also is in St. Paul. This is a Presbyterian school and bids fair to be an important factor in higher education in Minnesota. The various Lutheran bodies have strong schools, notably the St. Olaf's College at Northfield and various seminaries and colleges in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Catholic church has strong schools at St. Paul, St. Joseph and elsewhere.

Clays for making bricks, hollowware, drain tiles, etc., abound in nearly every locality.

Climate.—Minnesota covers nearly six degrees of north latitude; has a climate delightfully cool in summer; vigorously but enjoyably cold in winter; summers are never oppressive, while winters are not so severe as those in the South, and the air is not dry and the conditions more capricious. There are periods of intense cold and summer's heat. The United States Signal Service gives the following record covering 30 years of observations:

Normal average, St. Paul, 274 inches; temperature, range, 100 deg. above to 41 deg. below; temperature, yearly average, 44 deg. above, rainfall, average, 30 inches; snow, 102 inches; temperature, range, 102 deg. above to 42 deg. below.

The following averages, compiled from

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official records covering some 50 years of observation at St. Paul, show the average mean above zero temperature for the seasons: Winter (March, April and May), .43%; Spring (June, July, and Aug.), .69%; Summer (Sept., Oct., and Nov.), .92%; Winter (Dec., Jan., and Feb.), .16%.

The climate has been classified as a tonic climate tonic in the broadest sense of the term, while the northern latitude is a tonic. Tonic as Scotland is, and New England, whose people are large boned and healthy people, with physique and capacity to withstand cold.

Minnesota has unjustly the reputation of being a "cold state," because the thermometer shows, on an average, the same temperature as should be understood, however, that the dryness of the atmosphere mitigates the extreme. The rare 30 degrees below zero may be uncomfortable, but much discomfort as zero weather in Chicago and New York. The larger growth each year that California has shown in the last ten years for the past two decades is proof that people who know are not afraid of Minnesota winters.

Clovers, and others of the nitrogen producing plants, are right at home in Minnesota. Clover grows so naturally that tame varieties are now found growing out of the woods, and on the prairies and in the woodlands.

Cloudiness—The Signal Office records at St. Paul show during the year an average of 12.1 clear days, and 11.1 cloudy, 100 days over. Compared with Portland, Maine, there are about 30 more clear days in St. Paul, and 50 more than in Portland, Pa.

Consuls—Foreign countries represented by consuls in Minnesota, all at St. Paul: Denmark, England, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

Conjugal Condition—See "Population." Commission Merchants must procure license to do business, from the Board, and Warehousemen, from the Board, and subject to certain rules.

Copper—The Lake Superior region is known for vast copper deposits along its south shore, and the metal is present in many locations along the north shore of Minnesota and Ontario, but the work of exploiting it has been limited.

Corn—While though too far north for success, corn can be raised, and in 1900 reported the yield of 1900 to be 47,255,920 bushels, valued at over \$11,000,000. Thirteen states only produce more.

Colleges—There are dozen or more degree conferring institutions, besides academies, seminaries, etc., for higher education. See "Educational."

Congressional Districts—The state is divided into nine districts, the "Counties."

Corporations—There are many varying provisions for the organization of different classes of corporations in Minnesota and it would be impossible in this article to even begin to abridge any of the various provisions. It may be stated generally, however, that corporations are authorized to be created under the laws of any state or territory. Articles must state fully the objects of the corporation and be filed with the Register of Deeds in the county where business is operated, and

in the office of the Secretary of State, and published simultaneously in a paper published at the capital, or in the county where the corporation is organized. Stockholders of corporations organized for other than for a purely manufacturing or mercantile purpose are liable for the debts of the corporation to an amount equal to the shares of stock held by them. Persons who act as officers of a corporation will not be allowed to question the validity of its corporate existence. The management and affairs of the corporation are in the hands of a Board of Directors, who act as a body, and to officers who may be elected by the Board of Directors, the stockholders or stockholders.

The authority to conduct the affairs of the corporation shall be conducted as usually prescribed by the law. Corporations, except those organized for railroad, canal or turnpike purposes, are forbidden to acquire or hold more than 100 acres of land. Any corporation more than 20 per cent of whose capital stock is held by aliens is forbidden to hold real estate at alienage or have any interest in land, or to become a mortgagee or the enforcement of debts.

COUNTIES—There are 83 counties in the state, 11 names formerly attached to the state, which have disappeared; in the following table the name is given first, then the year in which it was created; then the next name originally given; then next area; then population at first and last census; assessed valuation at first and last census; and the organization date of the county and Judicial District to which the county belongs:

Aitkin, 1857.—(Named for Wm. A. Aitkin, a pioneer; his son was father of 24 children)—Aitkin; 1,396 square miles; first census, 1860, 2; last census, 1900, 6,745; assessed valuation, \$4,295, 8 Cong., 26 Leg., 15 Jud.

Anoka, 1857—(Named for "on both sides," the city being on both sides of Rum river)—Anoka; 1,000 square miles; first census, 1860, 2,106; last census, 1900, 11,313; assessed valuation, \$3,309,453; 8 Cong., 45 Leg., 18 Jud.

Benton, 1857—(Named for Gen. George L. Becker, pioneer)—Detroit; 1,330 square miles; first census, 1860, 386; last census, 1900, 14,375; assessed valuation, \$5,016,536; 9 Cong., 45 Leg., 18 Jud.

Betrami, 1867—(For Giacomo Constantine Beltramini, Italian exile and explorer)—Bemidji; 3,410 square miles; first census, 1860, 94; last census, 1900, 11,020; assessed valuation, \$4,248,472; 9 Cong., 61 Leg., 14 Jud.

Benton, 1859—(For Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri)—Foley; 397 square miles; first census, 1860, 418; last census, 1900, 9,919; assessed valuation, \$2,256,288; 6 Cong., 45 Leg., 18 Jud.

Big Stone, 1862—(For lake, originally from big outcrop of granite rock near Lacombe); 49 square miles; first census, 1860, 54; last census, 1900, 8,731; assessed valuation, \$4,016,192; 7 Cong., 55 Leg., 16 Jud.

Blue Earth, 1853—(For river, and river from a bluish green earth used by Indians as a pigment)—Mankato; 756 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,860; last census, 1900, 32,263; assessed valuation, \$12,488,041; 2 Cong., 11 Leg., 6 Jud.

Brown, 1855—(For Joseph Renshaw Brown, who came from drummer boy to Fort Snelling; conspicuous in territorial

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days; a pioneer editor)—New Ulm; 611 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,327; last census, 1900, 22,665; assessed valuation, \$9,112,515; 2 Cong., 12 Leg., 7 Jud.

Carlton, 1857—(For Reuben B. Carlton, one of the first settlers and owner of Fond du Lac head lake navigation on St. Louis river)—Carlton; 856 square miles; first census, 1860, 51; last census, 1900, 10,000; assessed valuation, \$3,061,643; 8 Cong., 53 Leg., 11 Jud.

Carver, 1855—(For Capt. Jonathan Carver, first American explorer)—Chisago; 309 square miles; first census, 1860, 5,105; last census, 1900, 17,544; assessed valuation, \$1,671,696; 3 Cong., 26 Leg., 8 Jud.

Cass, 1853—(For Gen. Lewis Cass, Michigan's Walker)—Cass; 700 square miles; first census, 1860, 150; last census, 1900, 7,777; assessed valuation, \$3,551,455; 6 Cong., 52 Leg., 15 Jud.

Chippewa, 1853—(For Ojibway Indian name for river and lake)—Montevideo; 553 square miles; first census, 1870, 1,467; last census, 1900, 12,493; assessed valuation, \$5,057,757; 7 Cong., 18 Leg., 12 Jud.

Chicago, 1854—(Named for Col. W. L. Folson from Indian name of lake, "Chi-ki," large, and "Sago," pretty; the first syllable was dropped)—Chicago; 555 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,347; last census, 1900, 12,484; assessed valuation, \$3,374,810; 4 Cong., 32 Leg., 1 J ud.

Hennepin, 1852—(For Father Louis Hennepin, missionary explorer)—Minneapolis; 574 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,347; last census, 1900, 22,340; assessed valuation, \$147,979,941; highest in state; 5 Cong., 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 Leg., 4 Cong., 1 Leg., 10 Jud.

Houston, 1854—(For Gov. Samuel Houston of Texas); California; 561 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,454; last census, 1900, 15,400; assessed valuation, \$5,128,636; in southeast corner of state; 1 Cong., 1 Leg., 10 Jud.

Hubbard, 1857—(Named for Col. Lucius F. Hubbard of St. Paul; entered the army as private and rose to rank of general)—Park Rapids; 277 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,412; last census, 1900, 6,573; assessed valuation, \$3,036,820; 6 Cong., 58 Leg., 15 Jud.

Iowa, 1857—(Name derived from the word meaning "knife"; formerly attached to river now bearing the unpoetic name of Rum)—Cambridge; 448 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,227; last census, 1900, 11,675; assessed valuation, \$2,615,735; 8 Cong., 45 Leg., 15 Jud.

Itasca, 1857—(For the lake, Veritas, Greek for Truth or True, and Latin Caput, head, referring to the head of the Mississippi)—Grand Rapids; 5,576 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,223; last census, 1900, 4,578; assessed valuation, \$9,244,927; 8 Cong., 52 Leg., 15 Jud.

Jackson, 1857—(For St. Paul, a street he also named for him)—Jackson; 729 square miles; first census, 1860, 181; last census, 1900, 14,793; assessed valuation, \$7,877,834; 2 Cong., 14 Leg., 17 Jud.

Kanabec, 1858—(Indian word for "Canabec")—Morristown; 514 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,414; last census, 1900, 4,614; assessed valuation, \$1,721,331; 8 Cong., 45 Leg., 11 Jud.

Kandiyohi, 1857—(Indian word for "buff dove"); Wilmar; 514 square miles; first census, 1860, 76; last census, 1900, 18,416; assessed valuation, \$7,971,851; 7 Cong., 55 Leg., 12 Jud.

Lac qui Parle, 1873—(For Norman Wolfe Kittson, who came as a trader in 1843)—Hallowell; 1,059 square miles; first census, 1860, 1,059; last census, 1900, 1,589; assessed valuation, \$4,150,686; 9 Cong., 63 Leg., 14 Jud. Northwest corner of state; original name Pembina.

Lac qui Parle, 1871—(French term for

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In the small county map of Minnesota the shape of Cook county, the extreme northeast corner, is brought down and shown in the space under the word "Wis."

Court Officers are elected for two years, and compensation depends upon valuation and population.

COURTS—The highest court in Minnesota is the supreme court, which generally has appellate jurisdiction, and to which appeals may be taken from the judgments rendered and certain orders made by district and certain municipal courts.

District Courts have a general jurisdiction of all civil actions and criminal prosecutions, for indictable offenses, for people to sue people to sue court from the judgment of a justice, and from certain orders, judgments and decrees of the Probate Court.

A Probate Court exists in each organization, with exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance of all matters of administration of the estates of decedents and persons under guardianship.

Municipal Courts with a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction are provided for in certain cities, their jurisdiction and process being restricted by state law.

Municipal Courts may also be created under a general law in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Judicial Courts have jurisdiction in certain cases, where the amount in controversy is \$100 or less, and criminal jurisdiction where the penalty of the offense is not greater than \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail.

For United States judicial purposes, Minnesota is a part of the Eighth Circuit, the presiding Judge being Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, and Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark.; Hon. Walter H. Pollock, St. Louis; Hon. John M. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. Circuit Judges. The District Judges are Hon. Wm. L.ochren of Minneapolis, Hon. Wm. M. Thayer, St. Paul, Minn., and U. S. Circuit Judges Falls, Wisc.

Crimes—Any crime punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary, is a felony; a crime punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in jail not more than one year, is a misdemeanor; every other crime is a gross misdemeanor. To attempt suicide, to challenge another, or to fight a duel, to commit arson, to murder, to marry or arson to kidnap, to assault with deadly weapon, to blackmail, to forge names and papers, etc. are all felonies. The State has the largest half as many convicts in the penitentiary in proportion to population than the average of the Union, ranking 7th in that respect. In 1894, it had 1,166 in jail, in all it ranks 4th in fewness. In reform school inmates it ranks 7th in fewness. In poorhouse inmates it ranks 23d in fewness, although 18th in population.

Cranberries grow wild in the northern part of the State, but no particular effort has ever been made to cultivate them, as in the southern portion.

Crops—The best varieties are: Red Dutch, White Grape, Victoria, Stewart, Long Bunch Holland, North Star.

Dairying—Minnesota, up to 1880, was not considered among the dairying states, but in 1894 found her the second in the number of cows per capita, the number and the winner of more sweepstakes and first prizes at the exhibitions of the National Dairymen's Association during the past twelve years than any other state. All conditions specially favor the production of butter and live stock, and these twin industries give promise of becoming important in the future. The State Dairymen's Association was organized in 1878. Annual meetings are held and reports are published, the last issue being a volume over 300 pages.

Death Rate of state is one of the lowest in the Union from local diseases. Minneapolis and St. Paul have the highest death rate, 22 deaths annually in each 1,000 population, lead all the principal cities of the world.

Divorce—Divorce may be absolute or limited. Absolute divorce is from the bonds of matrimony; limited divorce only from bed and board. Absolute divorce may be decreed for either of the following causes: Adultery, impotency, cruel and inhuman treatment, imprisonment of either party in the state prison without intent to escape, or confinement of one party by the other for one year next preceding the filing of the complaint, habitual drunkenness for the same period, an immediate preceding the filing of the complaint. Residence of one year required, except in case of adultery, committal while the wife is in the hospital. State Alimony may be granted the wife while action is pending, and after; upon final decree the court may grant alimony to the wife. Limited divorce may be granted for cruel treatment, for abandonment, and neglect to provide.

Divisions—Minnesota is divided agriculturally into three great regions. The southern two-fifths has a great undulating prairie region, with a nearly uniform, rich, black, clay loam soil, and numerous streams. The middle third is timbered by planted trees. The northeastern two-fifths was timbered with alternating groves of pine and deciduous trees, the soil of red, yellow, black and boulder clay, with areas of sandy and peaty lands interspersed. The necessity of removing timber has reduced the area of the prairie region, but it is gradually filling up with people. The northwestern one-fifth, formed by the debris deposited in the glacial valley of the "Lake Agassiz," is widely known by the name of Red River Valley. Its surface is wonderfully level, and the thriving farms are scattered over its surface. The northern half as many convicts in the penitentiary in proportion to population than the average of the Union, ranking 7th in that respect. In 1894, it had 1,166 in jail, in all it ranks 4th in fewness. In reform school inmates it ranks 7th in fewness. In poorhouse inmates it ranks 23d in fewness, although 18th in population.

Duluth, the third city of the state, was platted in 1856, and is the greatest port on Lake Superior. Here Atlantic waters are nearest the Pacific, and cargo ships wait for the Puget Sound, Alaskan and Oriental traffic. The shipping interests of Duluth rival those of New York, and the commerce is very great, coming and going every year with coal, iron ore, grain and lumber. The coal docks are mammoth affairs, the grain docks are large, and the flour mill interests have become important. The city is spread along a hillside overlooking the lake, and across a

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little arm of water is its twin, the City of Superior, the second city in Wisconsin. It has its name from Daniel Greysolon Du Lhut, a French explorer.

Educational—Minnesota has the largest percentage of school children over \$15,000,000, with one exception, in the Union. And the State has lands valued at \$15,000,000 still under cultivation, and this affords opportunity for school education.

Community schools aged 6 to 16 attend twice weekly annually under penalty to parents of \$25 to \$50. There are over 7,500 school houses, and a cost of \$15,000,000.

Libraries' number about 3,000. Salaries for male teachers average a little over \$500 for school year, and not less than \$400.

To encourage secondary education the State gives \$300 to each community that maintains a high school 6 months a year.

There are ten or more colleges, authorized to grant degrees, exclusively of the Great State University. There is a college of 4,000 students, and a teaching staff of nearly 1,000.

Normal schools are located at Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona. The law governing the opening of new schools and for their support is very liberal. Free text books can be supplied to the poor.

Electives can be given at school elections, and can hold the office of county superintendent, and of school director.

Districts borrow money from the State to build school houses. There are law, medical, theological, dental, commercial and business schools at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winona.

The educational system of the State, from the highly endowed and splendidly managed State University, down through the University in number of students, and first in enrollment, down through State Normal Schools, State High Schools, and Graded Schools of various degrees to the common school, is a source of just pride to the people.

Elections—A direct primary law is in operation, under which are nominated congressional candidates and all county commissioners of the legislature and all county and city officers. The state officers are still nominated under the old convention system, but the convention has started to include them. Candidates must file a report of the amount of money they expend in electioneering.

Registration day is on Tuesday, seven weeks before regular state and county election. Candidates can be placed on regular tickets by petition. **Elevation**—See "Altitude."

Eminent Domain—Private property, which cannot be obtained by agreement, can be condemned for public use, by commissioners, who must examine and fix the value of same property.

Equitable Suits—No suit can be commenced on account of race or color, from full and equal enjoyment of every privilege in hotels, restaurants, conveyances, places of amusement, etc., under penalty of damages not exceeding \$500 to aggrieved person.

Employment is easily obtained by good, industrious men, on the farms, in the saw mills and mills, in the lumber camps, on the railroads and at different trades.

Excursions—No state in the Union offers finer opportunities for excursions and recreation. With numerous navigable

rivers and lakes, steamboat trips are of daily occurrence during the warm months. Every part of the state is reached by railway, and low excursion rates are often offered.

Experiment Stations for agricultural education and to test farm products are located at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, at Hamline, at St. Paul and at Winona. The home station, at St. Anthony Park (St. Paul) is one of the finest equipped and most successfully managed in the Union.

Experiments—See "Animals."

Exempt from Taxation—See "Taxation."

Exemptions—Homestead, not exceeding 80 acres, outside of city or town, or part of town, not exceeding 100 acres, and implements, not exceeding \$45,000 in value, used by occupants; failure to occupy a home-stead for 6 months, terminating the lease, before the 6 months expires, which prolongs the right 5 years. The following persons are exempt also from paying taxes for their families: Family books; pictures; school books; library and musical instruments for the use of the family; seat or pew in a place of worship; writing desk or pianoforte; personal ground; all wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; 1 sewing machine; stoves and apparatus; 100 cubic feet of wood used by the family; and other household furniture to not exceeding \$500 in value; 3 cows, 10 swine, 4 yokes of oxen, 10 sheep, 100 sheep and wool from the same, raw or manufactured; necessary feed for the stock for 6 months; 100 bushels of wheat, cart and dray, one sleigh, two plows; one drag and other farming utensils including tackle for teams, not exceeding \$100 in value; 100 cubic feet of propane and fuel for the debtor and his family; tools and implements of a mechanic, miner, other person kept and used for the purpose of trade; library and implements of a professional man; the business, types, stones and tools used in printing, and implements used in the printing and publishing of a newspaper to the value of \$2,000, and stock in trade to the value of \$400; necessary feed for the debtor for one season to be selected by him, not exceeding in amount 50 bushels each of wheat and oats, 15 bushels each of corn, 10 bushels each of barley and binding material sufficient for use in harvesting the crops grown from such seed; the wages of the debtor and his family, between the amount of \$25 earned within 30 days preceding the issue of process. Non-residents do not enjoy all of these exemptions.

Farmers' Institutes—Under the direction of Prof. O. C. Gregg, one of the most efficient corps of instructors and lecturers known in the country, this school has been in operation effectively for several years. A volume detailing a multitude of things helpful and suggestive to farmers is annually issued, containing much for the

Families—In state, see "Population."

Fauna include moose, elk, deer, bear and other forms of large and small wild animal and bird life. The large animals are to be found in the northern forests. See "Game Laws."

Fences—Legal fences, if of rails, boards, timber or stone, or combination of same,

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must be 4½ feet high. Rivers, ponds, ditches may be considered an equivalent, when so determined by the town super-visors, who are authorized fence viewers. A barbed wire fence must consist of two parallel wires, one smooth wire, attached to posts not more than two rods apart, with one stay between posts, top wire not more than 48 inches from ground; lower wire not more than 16 inches high; if smooth wire is used, four wires are required, and that portion fence may have five wires. When disputes occur cases may be instituted before municipal or justice's courts.

Fertilizers—Our soil is rich enough to profit by manure, crop and commercial fertilizers. In the East and South fertilizers cost as much per acre each year as assure a return on the land which has been bought up in Minnesota. Crope have been grown continuously for a quarter of a century in this state without diminution of yield. Soil in many parts is as rich as fertilizers used on Eastern and Southern farms.

Fisheries—The financial standing of Minnesota ranks among the highest in the country, city and village bonds are usually sold at a premium.

Fishing—Nothing on the seaboard like that is given in the fact that Minnesota ranks among the highest fish producing states. The census reported in 1900 over 6,000 tons or 12,000,000 pounds of fish taken in the state. Duluth is the center of the trade; where several hundred men catch trout, white fish and salmon from Lake Superior. The lakes and rivers of the state are so numerous and well distributed that any one, so inclined, can catch a mess of fish almost any time in season. The fishing and game interests of the state are looked after by a commission. State Hatchery is established at St. Paul. Duluth is the establishment, in 1888, many millions of young fish have been distributed throughout the state, a work supplemented by the U. S. Fish Commission, the care of which makes visits to the state. A branch fishery is located at Glenwood.

Fixtures—The courts construe the law of fixtures in the light of the reality. In this state a conveyance of land, unless exceptions, restrictions and reservations are specially made, conveys fixtures as well, but the fixtures are attached to it, whether by nature, as trees and herbage, or by man, as fences, buildings, manure, growing crops, and the like.

Flax—Two-thirds of the flax raised in the United States grows in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The yield of the state in 1900 was 5,800,000 bushels, valued at \$5,800,000.

Flora—The total number of varieties of trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grasses, etc., native and introduced, now catalogued, exceeds 3,000. There are over 80 kinds of forest trees.

Flowers—More than 800 species of wild flowering plants are native to the state, and many varieties have been introduced. According to the census of 1900 florists had over 800,000 square feet of glass covering plant houses, and over 12 acres sold more than flowers last year.

Flour—Made from Minnesota hard wheat which contains 3 per cent less moisture

than Pacific Coast wheat dried in kilns, is the best known, and makes 12 to 15 more loaves of bread to each 100 pounds of flour than any other kind made in the world.

Food—There is a noticeable absence of this disagreeable feature of life so common in the Seacoast States.

Forestry—Minnesota in 1876 was the 5th state to organize a state forest association, and no society has been more active or disseminated more knowledge and literature on arboriculture. It is responsible for the fine exhibits it has made at various expositions, and its literature is in continued demand by the public.

Foreign Born—In state, see "Population."

Forest and Prairie—The former comprises about 50,000 square miles, and the latter about 30,000 of the area of the state. The prairies are in the southern western part of the state.

Foreigners—Our foreign born are, as a rule, as public spirited and enterprising as the native born citizens, and often are more so. They are also abiding. Their perseverance and unfatiguing industry have contributed much to the building up of the material wealth as well as the spiritual standing of our great commonwealth. They constitute a very considerable minority of our population. See "Population" for statistics of various nationalities.

Free Land—There is still free government land in the northern part of the state. The state owns large areas of land in the state. Cass Lake, Duluth and St. Cloud. The state still owns large bodies of school lands, besides the railroads have a good deal for sale, not to speak of immeasurable tracts belonging to private individuals.

Freight Rates—On the railroads of Minnesota, being favored with low rates, made in any of the Western states. Low car and pound freight rates are given to homeseekers, and at certain times low excursion rates are extended to tourists.

Frontier—Minnesota was not a frontier state. It was when it was admitted to the Union, but considering the map you will see, by comparing it with the map placed elsewhere, showing how the United States appeared when Minnesota was admitted. Still, states are always mentioned, and have risen in high rank in all of the standards of education, intelligence and refinement. The man of the East in the schools, and in the educational and desirable conditions of Eastern life, good schools, cultivated religious associations, able conducted newspapers, and learned authors who constantly discuss the price of wheat or pork, tariff and taxation problems, the nebulous hypothesis, or the philosophy of the world, are not to be outdone.

Frost—The period of exemption from killing frost ranges from four to five months, long enough to allow time for the perfection of annual crops, and dry days above freezing temperature than in milder regions without injury to vegetation. See maps of frost line.

Fruit—At the State Fair in 1904 there were exhibited over 1,000 varieties of fruits in competition for prizes. These represented apples, plums, grapes and other stone fruits. All kinds of fruit are raised for perfection. Fruits all possess superior flavor and lasting qualities.

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Furs, universally distributed in forest groves, and Duluth, after Chicago, is the greatest coal distributing port of the great lakes. Trees grow rapidly, and anyone can soon raise a log over foot. There is wood to burn in every county.

Furs began in what has been called "the heroic age of American commerce." At one time all the great companies had locations in Minnesota and St. Paul is still the greatest primary market for furs and skins the Union.

Game and Fish Laws—Open season for doves, snipe and prairie fowl, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; quail, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1; wild duck, geese and other aquatic fowl, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. Only 25 game birds can be killed by one person in a day. Big protected. Deer, Nov. 1 to Nov. 30; moose, Nov. 15 to Nov. 20. No person allowed to hunt in any one section three deer and one moose in any one season. Mink, otter, beaver, Nov. 1 to May 1. Big game hunters must hold license, \$25 for residents, \$25 for non-residents. Birds and game are to be taken only by hunting with a gun from the shoulder, and the use of traps, snare nets, bird lime, swan guns, etc., is prohibited. The use of any artificial light, battery or other deception, contrivance or device, will be prohibited, except that decoys and floats may be used in hunting wild geese and ducks. Shooting from boats not allowed. Game may be eaten during April 1 to Sept. 1; bass, June 1 to March 1; Number of fish limited to 50 per day for each season. Fishing must be with a rod and line. Spears and harpoons prohibited, except under conditions for which particulars can be had from the game commission at St. Paul.

Gardening—Persons having an idea that our state is fit for north to engage in the market gardening only need to know the facts. Prof. S. W. Green, of the State Experiment Station, says Minnesota can easily be made to produce something for every month in the year. The spring should open with plenty of parsnips, salsify, leaf lettuce, horseradish, white turnips, etc., scattered over in the ground. They should be followed by pie plant, asparagus, radishes, lettuce, pea sprouts, celeriac, string beans, etc., and there should be plenty of long keeping vegetables for winter use until spring. Fruits should be dredged for winter use. Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the State Experiment Station, raised one season, 1900, 1000 bushels of onions on a single acre, 20x100 feet, or 1000 bushels of carrots. His object was to test the possibilities of our soil and to enjoy for family use the luxury of Nature tables with plenty of richness of Nature upon them. It was not an extra piece of soil, no better than millions of acres on the state. No fertilizer was used. On next year, however, the little garden three crops were grown. The only partly which produced but one crop were the two crops which had been planted the previous year. It had been so desired. But it must not be understood that in any case, unless it was allowed to make the next year started. In every instance, before a crop was removed, the next crop was under way, holding on nearly all power of the soil, so that there was no difficulty in growing three crops.

Garnishment—This is a form of attachment, and is made against personal or property in the hands of a debtor, or against personal property belonging to the defendant; if the amount is under \$25, the case can be brought before a justice; if \$25 or over in the name of the defendant, he must be summoned to appear and show cause why judgment should not be entered. Corporations like individuals are liable to garnishment.

Geographical—Minnesota is located in the heart of the continent, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of California, and midway between the Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer. It embraces the sources of three of the greatest systems of rivers in America, and occupies a central and well favored diversified portion of the central plateau of that immense interior basin between the mountain systems of the Appalachians on the east and the Rockies on the west.



Minnesota's Central Position.

Persons who are not familiar with the geography of the Americas, North and South, have an idea that the states along the continental boundary line are well up to the Arctic circle. The map herewith given shows Minnesota just right between the line of frost and the region where all Nature is perpetually locked in the embrace of ice and snow. One sees that that happy medium which exists is that happy medium which exists the farthest from civilization in the world. Along this belt across America is a dip or depression in which is found half a dozen waterfalls, gorges, etc., along which the continuous settlement across the continent is possible. The altitude of the highest part of this belt in the United States is about the northern section is half a mile lower than that of the plains of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

Geology—The geological structure of Minnesota includes formations ranging from the Archaean to the fresh water tertiary. The ancient rocks were laid down by the great movement of the ice during the Glacial Age, their chemical ingredients now forming a part of the soil which produces such a perfect

and profuse vegetation. In the iron ranges of the north and along the water courses there are fine chances for the student to study geology. The geological and mineralogical descriptions of the state, by Winchell, Upham, Grant and others, fill 24 volumes.

Gold is found in the Rainy Lake region, and addition to the value of several thousand dollars has been reported from the United States mine. Large beds of low grade free milling ore are known to exist. A small stamp mill has been built on the Minnesota side, and several others are profitably engaged on the Canadian side, where development work is well forward. See "Mineral Resources."

Crops—Of the cereals, mostly native, about 250 species and varieties are catalogued. They are more or less intermingled and the compound latitude and longitude, carpeting the prairie, wooded openings, but yielding to the "fittest," such as the Indian rice, meadow oat grass, blue joint, northern rye, timothy, white clover, or shamrock, and others. All the tame varieties common to the north are produced in abundance.

Grapes of superior quality grow freely in many parts of the state. The state exhibits at the State Fair make a showing superior to many states in variety and quality. The standard varieties in order of preference are Concord, Catawba, Early, Worden, Janesville, Brighton, Delaware, Agawam, Concord.

Grain Inspection.—The state has a force of over 100 examiners and weighers who grade and weigh grain under rules provided for that purpose. The Minnesota inspection is known in all grain markets of the north and ends in the same, and full credit is being eminently just, fair and impartial. The fees charged are 25 cents per bushel for inspection, and a similar charge for weight being lower than is exacted for a like service in any other grain market in the country. For the year ending April 30, 1900, there were inspected and weighed on arrival at the several terminal points—Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, St. Cloud, New Prague, St. Peter, and La Crosse—for grain handling, 208,488 carloads of grain and flaxseed. There were inspected and weighed on out of store at the same points the equivalent of 116,221 carloads of grain and flaxseed.

Guardians of the person and property of minors under 21 and females under 18, and those interested in managing their own affairs, are appointed by the Probate court; said guardians must take oath and give bond, and render report to the court of his affairs; minors in the age of 14 may select their own guardian on approval of court; marriage of a female terminates her guardianship, she can sell property on orders of court.

Hay and Fodder Crops.—The natural adaptation of both soil and climate for hay production is excellent. Timothy will grow well in all parts of the state, and the same is true of Russian bromegrass. Clover will grow successfully in nearly all parts of the state. In all the northern half of the state, the Red River Valley, it grows like a weed. By simply scattering the seed it will grow up abundantly and last longer with brush cover. The shade is not to be desired. Prof. Thomas Shaw writes that he has

seen common red clover 7½ feet high, which grew thus among the brush. Even Indiana, the great clover state of the Union, falls below this region in production. Large fields of alfalfa are now being grown in various areas. Millet in nearly all its forms produces excellent crops of hay and grain, the yields of wheat in many instances, are phenomenally large. The state has uncommon adaptation for growing pumpkins, and when the vines are cut in half of the same some varieties of cowpeas and soy beans will mature their seeds in an average season.

Blue grass will flourish on every foot of arable land in the state. The same amount of grain can be grown and winter wheat can be grown for pasture or for the grain. All the good kinds of clover, as the medium red, the crimson, the white, can be grown in pastures and usually in the same pastures. Red-top grows magnificently on all the lowland plains, and thrives on almost all sown pastures, and even meadow fescue and tall oat grass will do well in areas in dimples.

In diked production no state is the peer of Minnesota. As much fodder corn may usually be grown on an acre of land as can be grown on an acre of land on a similar area in Iowa. As much sorghum may be grown on an acre of Minnesota soil as may be obtained from an acre of Louisiana soil. Minnesota is a paradise for growing grain in mixtures for fodder uses.

Healthfulness.—Minnesota ranks among the healthiest states in the Union, as St. Paul and Minneapolis rank among the cities of the earth. In 1900 the Twin Cities stood at the head of the list among the cities of the Union in having death rate of 12 to the 1,000. Physicians recommend the climate to those suffering from rheumatism, consumption, and neuritis. Invalids should come in the spring and summer. The soft and healing summer air, with its tonic influence, by the cooling Indian summer air in the fall months, prepares the system for the exhilarating atmosphere of winter. The delicious outdoor life of fishing, swimming, hunting, riding, and other outdoor exercises and sports aid in building up the system for the medical treatment of invalids. The medical service is supplied by good hotels, with educated and competent physicians at call. Those who prefer to camp out can secure numerous lodges on the margin of fishing lakes with timber all about and wild berries and flowers at command. All that Minnesota has to offer is here.

Ship of Property not Bequeathed.—In England the law gives the eldest son and his descendants superior rights to property. In case of the second son, however, there are only daughters, they inherit equally. This is not the law in the United States. In Minnesota, when the testator dies intestate, his estate is generally divided, after surviving wife or husband gets one-third, as follows: (1) to the mother, if she is of equal degree, a equal shares. If of unequal degrees, the more remote descendants take the share that would have belonged to their parents; (2) to the father, if he is of equal degree, a equal shares of the estate of the testator that the father having first right, then

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1st—Territory of Michigan, 1818.

6th—Territory of Wisconsin, 1836.

7th—Territory of Iowa, 1838.

8th—Territory of Minnesota, 1849.

1st State of Minnesota, 1851.

In 1816 Minnesota was part of the Mississippi river was on the map as a part of Crawford Co., Michigan.

In 1837 the "Chippewa" of St. Paul was built from which came the name of the capital of the state. In 1847 the town of St. Paul was platted and recorded. St. Paul is the capital.

During the territorial days there were

a few slaves here belonging to army officers.

Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Dred Scott decision, was born

at Fort Snelling, the property of

an army surgeon. The only known sale

of a slave was when Rev. Father Brunson paid \$1,200 for a negro named James



Map of the United States when Minnesota Had its Beginning.

with the Dakotas for a reservation on which Fort Snelling was afterwards established, and his was the first official report. Then followed the events in the Civil War, the Beltrami Schoolcraft, Catlin, and reports multiplied and knowledge increased concerning Minnesota until the present time. Numerous pamphlets relating to Minnesota are in the library of the State Historical Society in St. Paul, being 4,900 bound volumes of abstracts, newspapers, and collections of the society alone fill many large volumes.

By early explorers the country was visited and named by Spanish, French, Dutch and English. In the development of the state it has been subject to the following jurisdictions:

Minnesota, the state that part east of the Mississippi river, as follows:

1st—Territory of the Northwest, 1787.

2d—Territory of Indiana, 1800.

3d—Territory of Michigan, 1805.

4th—Territory of Wisconsin, 1836.

5th—Territory of Minnesota, 1849.

Western Territories or that part west

of the Mississippi river, as follows:

1st—Territory of Louisiana, 1803.

2d—Territory of Indiana, 1804.

3d—Territory of Missouri, 1805.

4th—Territory of Missouri, 1812.

Thompson, who understood the Sioux language, and used him as an interpreter, after giving him his free papers.

Fort Snelling was established in 1820, and was originally built by Capt. S. Anthony, but Gen. Jacob Brown, commander in chief of the U. S. army, for whom what is now Minnehaha Falls was named, was the chief architect, and it was named in honor of Col. Josiah Snelling, the first commandant.

The first supplies for Fort Snelling came up the river from St. Louis to take the months to reach there by rowing in a craft similar to the following:



Mississippi River Boat.

In 1865 the first railroad in Minnesota began operations between St. Paul and St. Anthony. It was the St. Paul & Pacific, but now the Great Northern. The first electric train in the state began operations at Stillwater in 1888.

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Minnesota would not be the name of our state if original ideas had prevailed in congress, where it was proposed to call it "Uncle Sam," the state of Louisiana forming the feet and Minnesota the head, and the latter would not have been inappropriate, inasmuch as it well executed keeps the army in array set forth our state and Wisconsin carries the profile of a face and likeness to that of the Father of His Country.

Another singular outline is that of the Mississippi, forming the backbone of an outline of "Uncle Sam," the state of Louisiana forming the feet and Minnesota "Sam's" hat. Incidentally it may interest you to say that Thomas Jefferson's plan of organizing the Northwest territory, ceded by the states to the United States, in 1812, provided for the creation of the Mississippi, extending from the 45th parallel (that of St. Paul), north to the Lake of the Woods was to be called Selyanis. Had the plan of Senator Dayton prevailed when Minnesota was admitted Mendota would have been named as the capital. The senator argued with Gen. Jackson, in favor of the view that the capitol building standing on Pilot Knob would give a view of the valleys of two magnificent rivers, a view which no other in the country can. Had the senator's desire prevailed there might have been one great city in Minnesota instead of two.

Gen. H. H. Sibley stayed at Mendota in 1834, and two years later was appointed justice of the peace, by Gov. Chambers of Iowa, and became the first chief justice of the state now Minnesota.

In 1857 a bill to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter passed the house, but Joseph Nicollet chairman of the committee of enrolled bills in the senate was absent—and so was the bill from the house, and the legislature adjourned. In 1858 a bill to remove the capital to Kandiyohi county, passed both houses, but was vetoed by Gov. Marshall.

First constitutional convention met June 1, 1857, constitution adopted Oct. 13 by a vote of 30,055 to 571. Various amendments have been adopted from time to time; the "white" was struck from the suffrage clause; in 1875 women were empowered to vote at school elections; in 1877 the biennial session of the legislature, was decreased; in 1889 the Australian ballot system was adopted.

In 1877 the governor was given authority by constitutional amendment, to issue not more than \$5,000,000 in bonds to aid in building railroads, and to issue not less than \$2,000,000. In 1860 by a public vote the amendment was repealed, and any tax to pay interest or principal forbidden. No road had been built in the state and all into the hands of "innocent purchasers" at small consideration. No decided step to take care of the bonds was taken until 1875, when the legislature passed a bill to set aside 500,000 acres of land for that purpose, but Gov. Marshall did not sign it. On May 1, 1876 an appropriation to settle with the bondholders on a land basis was defeated by a vote of 21,499 to 9,295. In 1877 the legislature passed a bill to amend the one at 500 for \$1,750 and accrued interest. This was defeated June 12, the same year, by a vote of 57,172 to 17,324. In 1881 a bond of \$7,172 offered to surrender bonds

on payment of one-half face value, and on March 1, 1882 legislature accepted the terms. Soon after the supreme court decided that the amendment of 1860 was void, as it impaired the obligation of a contract, and the legislature had an act to repeal it and before the end of October of that year the long suspended debt was canceled. See "Repealation."

The most serious and widespread trouble known in the history of the state was the Sioux Indian war of 1862. This began in the fall and the uprising was general. About 300 Indians were killed and within a few days. Prompt action by the authorities resulted in the capture of 2,000 Indians, and in driving the remaining beligerents out of the state. Of the captured Indians 303 were tried by court martial and condemned to die. President Lincoln commuted 256, and the remaining 33 were hung at Mankato, Dec. 26. Next year U. S. troops continued the warfare and drove the Indians beyond the Mississippi river. In 1863 ended the contest by capturing the ponies of the Indians who then sued for peace.

The greatest disaster in the state was the forest fire of 1881, which started in the towns of Hinckley and Sandstone were burned, causing the death of 471 persons, as far as known, and destroying 2,000 dwellings, leaving 2,200 others. Great losses were also inflicted upon residents of Wisconsin, the fire extending far into that state.

Holiday—See "Bees."

Hired Law—Domestic animals are not allowed to run at large, unless personally watched in cities and towns at any time, and in the country at the will of the employer.

Hogs—It has long been a theory that corn was necessary to raise hogs profitably. The thousands of hogs raised every year on roots, acorns, corn, etc., are evidence against that belief. There is greater exemption from diseases among the hogs of Minnesota than in any other state.

Holidays—Legally authorized: January 1st, February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday); February 22d (Washington's Birthday); Good Friday; May Day; (Memorial Day); April 4th (Thanksgiving); December 25th, and Arbor and Bird Day, (designated by the Governor), usually in April. June 11th (Flag Day), is observed by many in the schools.

Honey—See "Bees."

Horses—The state has many fine blooded horses, and there is no essential for the breeding of good horses except to buy them from our own breeders, which is not triply duplicated on Minnesota's verdure clad prairies and forest openings. Interbreeding is common.

Horticulture is looked after by an active State Society. Summer and winter meetings are held for the exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, and agricultural fairs are held a weekly membership of over 1,500 progressive men and women, who are regularly engaged in practical tests of new and improved seed varieties. Horticulture in good work is already manifested in the development of many excellent fruits and flowers adapted to northern climate. A new magazine is issued devoted to horticultural interests.

Hospitality—In coming to Minnesota bear in mind that you are coming among

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a people who, like yourselves, have once been strangers, who have been helped themselves, and who desire and wish to help and expect to help others. They will ask you "where you are from, what is your occupation, and how long you are here?" They may be asked questions which would be impertinent; here they signify a desire to help you. They mean, "If you will tell me where you are from, and what your business is, I will try and introduce you to a man from that section, or, 'I will introduce you to someone else in the state.' Some come with means to feed and entertain you. Western hospitality means to help you along in getting acquainted and establishing yourself."

Hunting and Fishing—In the lakes and rivers of Minnesota, and in the state's great forests and wide stretching prairies sportsmen can find fishing and hunting enough to satisfy the most passionate lover of sport. You can put a rod together or sighted down a gun barrel. A license is required to hunt. Sportsmen are familiar with their laws, and the laws as to open seasons and other requirements.

Illiterates—See "Population."

Indian Reservations—There are eleven reservations in the state, covering about 4,000 square miles, occupied by about 8,000 members of different bands of the Chippewa and Sioux tribes. The principal agencies are those at White Earth, Leech Lake, and Mille Lacs, which maintain seven boarding schools, and two under contract with Catholics. These are reservations in 25 states, all territories, and numerous reservations in the number of Indians, and 10th in the number of reservations. The Indians of the state have given up bannocks and as a rule wear the clothing of the whites.

Internal Revenue—The following paid revenue tax in the U. S. government in 1900: Rectifiers, 34; malt liquors, 52; 5,100 barrels of beer, 28; distilled, 32; brewing, 84 (\$80,000 barrels of beer made); retail dealers in malt liquors, 663; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 28.

Interest—Used for well managed hospitals at St. Peter, Rochester, Fergus Falls, and asylums at Anoka and Hastings. Cost of buildings, about \$3,000,000; patients, 4,000.

Insanity—Minnesota is not pestered with as great a variety of insects, destructive to crops, and annoying to human and animal life, as in the South and along the sea coasts.

Indebtedness—No city or town can vote bonds in excess of 10 per cent of assessed valuation.

Irregular—A person wearing a badge, button, or pin of any secret order, and not entitled to do so, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Interest—The rate of 10 per cent can be made in writing, and the rate of 6 per cent is the legal rate. Exacting a rate higher than 10 per cent is usury and operates as a forfeiture of the entire indebtedness. Under an indenture covered back under suit instituted within two years of payment, but one-half goes to the creditor, and the other half provides for greater interest after maturity than before, even if lawful, forfeits all interest. An agreement to pay interest on

interest at a lawful rate, after maturity, is good.

Insurance—The law carefully excludes

wildcat companies, and outside organizations must show themselves responsible to be admitted. There are many local firms, \$170,000,000.

Iron—In 1884 the first shipments of iron ore were made from the Vermilion range in Northern Minnesota. Other shipments began from the Mesabi range. Now these ranges produce more ore than any country in the world except Germany and England. Every year the state saw an enormous increase. Now there is an investment of \$300,000,000 in mines, docks and transportation facilities. It is the intention of the State on the basis of the Billion and a Quarter Dollar Steel Corporation, now dominating the steel business of the world, and the corporation for these mines the corporation could not exist. The managers of the steel trust defend its colossal capitalization, not by its earning power, but by the fact it owns, trade, but by the statement that it owns over a billion tons of iron ore in its mines, that is, worth a dollar a ton in the ground, and the ore reserves alone are worth the entire capitalization of the corporation. In the case of quality iron ore, red hematite—60 per cent known to exist in such quantities. Much of the ore is of the coarse and mottled variety, while the white, when shovels, are in gravel beds, the railroad tracks running right into the deposits. There is nothing equal to it on earth. The state has a large royalty every year from leased mines.

Irrigation is not needed in Minnesota, the rainfall being ample and seasonable.

Judicial Districts—The state is divided into 10 judicial districts. Judges get \$3,500 yearly salary. See "Counties."

Juries—A petit jury is a body of 12 men to settle cases by unanimous verdict according to the law and facts in evidence.

The judge of the district court can draw not to exceed 36 names of persons to serve as jurors and term of court, 72 months. A petit jury is drawn by the party board at its January meeting, which board also selects 72 persons from which a grand jury can be drawn. A grand jury is to listen to complaints and consider of not more than 23 members and not less than 16.

Knowledge—Minnesota will bring more people. The state needs more people, and wants more who will work and build homes, plant orchards, gardens and forest groves, raise fine cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, cultivate and market and send their children to school, read newspapers, and make themselves worthy neighbors of the thrifty, intelligent and enterprising people who live there. There are openings for all classes of sensible, industrious, right-minded, self-reliant men. The land titles are unbroken, and are amenable to church, educational and postal advantages are of the best, markets are convenient, wages and rewards are good, railroads, steamship and news services are with the most cordial hospitality. The home seeker will find most excellent commercial, domestic, social and educational opportunities. He may pursue his destiny on any plane of honest conviction or action. As densely populated as Rhode Island, it would have \$40,000,000.

Labels. on which the word "Adulterated" is printed, are required on all cans etc., containing prepared fruits, jams and other articles used for food, that may be mixed or adulterated, or colored with chemicals. Persons selling such milk, cream, butter, cheese, etc., must also label. Impure milk or cream cannot be sold except under penalty. Cream must contain not less than 35 per cent butterfat and must not contain not more than 87 per cent of water fluids or less than 13 per cent of milk solids, of which at least 12 per cent must be cream; otherwise it should be declared adulterated. See "Adulterations."

Lakes are numbered by thousands, of all shapes and sizes, and cover about 5,000 square miles, exclusive of Lake Superior. They were left when the great ice sheet moved, in deep basins scooped out by the glancers. Their waters are clear and cold. Besides their great beauty in the landscape, and their value for fishing, these myriads of ponds are a useful source of power for the temperature. The best known resort lakes are Minnetonka, near Minneapolis and White Bear near St. Paul. On these lakes are many summer houses, except on the Atlantic coast. The greatest fresh water lake in the world—Superior—is a portion of the eastern boundary of the state.

Landlord and Tenant—A verbal lease for a term to expire in a year or less from the time the same is made is void by statute. A longer lease may be binding. Where premises are rented at a certain rent per month, but with no agreement as to how long the lease shall run, the landlord may terminate it at any time, from month to month, or at will, and either party may at any time terminate the same by giving notice of his intention to terminate the same, the notice expiring with one month for which the rent is payable. It is also says, if the notice is given within a month as for instance, a week, a notice equal to one of such intervals will be sufficient. If in a case of this nature, a tenant who terminates by delinquency in the payment of rent the landlord may terminate such leasing at any time by a days notice to quit. The notice here are given for particular time, and during the term, either from the action of the elements or other cause, there are destroyed or become incapable of being used, it is not unless it is otherwise

agreed, obliged to pay rent after they have been so destroyed or perished unremediable but may at once quit the premises. A person in possession of any portion of premises for which rent is due, whether he is the original lessor or not, may be required to pay the same for the portion occupied by him. Where premises become out of repair but are not untenanted by reason thereof, the landlord is not bound to repair them during the time that he has agreed to do so. If a tenant does not pay his rent when due the landlord may recover possession of the property by a proceeding before Justice of the Peace, and the landlord has no lien for rent becoming due upon any property of the tenant brought upon

premises, unless such lien is created by agreement between the parties. Any tenancy may be terminated by mutual agreement between landlord and tenant.

"All the labor of man is for his mouth,
And yet the appetite is not satisfied.
The appetite can come at noon,
but
A man can have bread and butter
on earth,
eggs to eat, and meat or mutton
every meal.
In European countries man
considers himself lucky to get meat
on every meal.
On
subsists on black bread, rye coffee, strong
cheese and coarse vegetables—but no butter,
no sugar, no pie, no cake.
The Minnesotta farmer can have strawberry
short cake, buttermilk chowder, potato
salad, crisp celery pie plants, cream
cheese, and crackers, and cake, like the pick-

cheese and crackers and cake, pie, pickles and parsnips and a long list of good things from the garden, orchard and field.

Halifax," Nova Scotia; Bangor, Maine; Burlington, Vt.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Perth and Owen Sound, Ontario; Traverse City, Mich.; Menominee, Wis.; Pierre, S. D.; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Salmon City, Idaho; Salem, Oregon; San Fran-
churia (Northern China); the Araal Sea, Southwestern Siberia, Asia; Sevastopol, Russia; Bucharest, Romania; Belgrade, Serbia; Genoa, Italy; Bordeaux, France.

Legislature is composed of 63 (four-year) Senators and 119 (two-year) Representatives. Pay of members, \$5 a day and 15 cents mileage. Meets biennially at St. Paul in January of odd numbered years and holds 90 days. Politically it has been republican since the organization of the state.

Libraries.—There are over 3,000 school libraries, branch public libraries are maintained in the principal cities, and there are 100 open to special college libraries. The State Historical Library at St. Paul contains 1,700,000 volumes and pamphlets. The index to it is described or mentioned. The total index covers over \$2,000 volumes. The museum department in connection with the library contains a large collection of artifacts relating to Minnesota history. Secretary Wadsworth, to whom we are indebted for this information, has associates with him who are as zealous in gathering and preserving

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ing historical information as he is himself.

Malarial Diseases do not originate in Minnesota, nor do asthma, bronchitis and consumption have their genesis here.

Liber is defined as a malicious publication, by word or print, of any person, or otherwise than by mere speech, which exposes any living person, or the memory of any person deceased, to general contempt, or obloquy, or which causes or tends to cause any person to be shunned or avoided, or which has a tendency to expose any person, or his or her business or occupation, or the business or occupation or association of persons in their or their business or occupation. It is deemed malicious if the publication is made with knowledge of the truth, or if it is known to be false. If a part of the actual record of a public, or official meeting, or the acts of an official, it is not libel, if written, stamped, or otherwise showing malice. See **Stamp**.

Licenses are required of auctioneers, owners of automobiles and motor cycles, and retail liquor dealers are required to pay in advance \$1,000 in cities and \$500 in towns.

Lens—Any one who, as contractor, sub-

contractor or laborer, performs any work, or furnishes any materials, in pursuance of, or in connection with, any agreement or contract with the owner, lessee, agent or one in possession of the property, toward the erection, alteration, repair or demolition of buildings, shall have a lien for the value of such labor or materials on the building or land where it is located, except in the case of the right and interest of the owner, lessee or title or in possession at the time of the claimant, and no action may be brought in the county court. This is called a mechanic's lien. Suit must be instituted within one year. Landlords who do not own their property have a lien on the goods or animals for services rendered. Employers in any business have a lien on wages and expenses for services rendered during a period not exceeding six months. Workmen engaged in lumber camps have a lien for wages and expenses, and may file claims with the surveyor general of logs and lumber of the district within 30 days.

Limitation of Actions.—For the recovery of lands or for foreclosure of mortgages on land, 15 years. On contracts, other than judgments, 3 years. Against officials for failure to do duty, 3 years. For slander, libel, assault, false imprisonment or other tort, resulting in personal injury, 2 years. Claims against estates 5 years. Part payment of a debt revives and extends the limitation period.

period of limitation.

Lint Plants, as flax, hemp, etc., come to the highest perfection in the cooler climates, and of course reach that condition in Minnesota.

Live Stock Statistics—See "Agriculture."

Longitude—Minnesota lies between the meridians of 89 degrees, 29 minutes and

97 degrees. 5 minutes west of Greenwich. The meridian of St. Paul is 93 degrees and 5 minutes, and is that of Mason City and Ames, Iowa; Sedalia, Mo.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Lake Charles, La.; and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lumber Districts—The state is divided into seven lumber and logging districts, each district having a surveyor general, who receives fees. Headquarters for these districts are: Stillwater, Minneapolis (with deputy at St. Cloud), Red Wing, Wabasha, Winona, Duluth, and Crookston.

Number of establishments	19,021
Number of employees	\$16,747,000
Vages paid	77,899
Per cent distribution of wage earners:	86.6
females over 15 years	1.0
males under 15 years	1.0
Leading industries: Flour milling	191,201
number: 2; daily product: 3,700,000 lbs.	110
machinery, foundry and machine	26,953
shoe shop products, 6; printing trade, 7;	13
brewing, 8; shoes, 9; linseed oil, 10.	262,555,000
Manufactures	191,201
Per cent of increase in ten years	110
population from water gross value, manufactured products among the states	262,555,000
Per capita value manufac-	13

Markets—Minnesota enjoys within its limits large primary and distributing markets. From the Twin Cities are transported over 2,000 grain elevators in numerous Northwestern towns and villages. The capacity of this elevator system is unequalled in any country in the world. The stock yards of South St. Paul represent an outlay of over \$2,000,000, and live stock from six or eight states center there every year, prices being the same as in Chicago or Kansas City, with freight

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saved. Nothing produced on the farm but finds a local market. No state has better shipping facilities. From Duluth the East is reached by water as quickly as from Chicago and Duluth is only exceeded by Chicago, the West and the coast. The Great Lakes, from St. Paul, the Mississippi gives another water route to the sea. The rail transportation is also unequalled. There are 10,000 miles of roads. There are eight lines to Chicago. Three transcontinental lines have headquarters in the Twin Cities, and direct connections to other Pacific Coast ports on the way to Mankato is noted for manufacture of lumber, paper, fire brick. Tiling state is found in the north. Brick and fire clays are quite universal. Mineral paint is found in several localities, also pottery and sand.

Morals.—No state in the Union enjoys a more deserved reputation for good order, safety of person and property, general intelligence and virtue in its highest and can exploit "trans-Pacific as easily as a state home and school for abandoned children, and orphans found in all of our great cities.

This state is along the gateway to Alaska.

Married Women have the same right to make contracts and to sue own in case of property, as any man. They are exceptions where the husband must join. Husband and wife cannot make contracts with each other nor make the other sue or attorney sue him. The husband is liable for the debts of the wife for necessities, but the wife is liable for debts of the husband made by contract. In this state, the widow inheriting subject to the payment of his just proportion of the indebtedness, may retain one-half of the personal property, one-third in fee simple of all lands of which the husband may at any time during his conveyance have been seized, after the conveyance have been set aside, the conveyance in which he has not been assisted in writing.

Marriages.—The age for males must be 18 or over, and for females 16 or under. No marriage can be had. Marriage prohibited between persons nearer than first cousins; bigamous marriages; of women under 14 or men of 16 years of age. Persons who are epileptic, imbecile, very feeble minded, or insane. Voidable marriages are those below age of 16, made when understanding was gained through fraud when understanding was gained through force or threats. Criminal marriages are those prohibited within six months after divorce; by force, menace, or duress.

Measures.—See "Weights and Measures."

Melons.—A good many flourishing nurseries are found in various parts of the state. They can be found around all the fruit, shade and ornamental trees common to the north temperate zone.

Oaths.—Authority to administer oaths is conferred on judges, justices, notaries and other officers. When a person has religious scruples in regard to taking an oath an affirmation or solemn declaration is substituted, and "I do solemnly swear to God" substituted, and "under the pains and penalties of perjury" substituted. A witness need not swear if he is a Christian, and may be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion if there are any such ceremonies.

Milk Standard.—See "Labels."

Minneapolis.—See "Twin Cities."

Mineral Resources.—While not included among the gold, silver and copper producing states, yet it is true to a limited extent. Large deposits of these metals, but undeveloped, are known. In iron ore the

MINNESOTA:

state leads the Union. The state is also specialty favored in its variety and abundance of superior building stones. The others the pink limestone of Kansas, the white stone of Kasson, the red granite of Sandstone, the red and white granite of St. Cloud, the red jasper (quartzite) of Luverne, equal when polished. Mexican onyx—and the various stones of Precious stones in the opening scene of Longfellow's "Hiawatha"—and the only place in the world where it is found. Mankato is noted for manufacture of lime, cement, and fire brick. Tiling state is found in the north. Brick and fire clays are quite universal. Mineral paint is found in several localities, also pottery and sand.

Morals.—No state in the Union enjoys a more deserved reputation for good order, safety of person and property, general intelligence and virtue in its highest and can exploit "trans-Pacific as easily as a state home and school for abandoned children, and orphans found in all of our great cities.

Name of State.—The word Minnesota comes from the Dakota or Sioux language, "Minni," signifying "water" and "wah-pah," meaning "cloud" or as the Historical Society explains it, the peculiar appearance of the sky on certain days, neither white nor black, with the name state and lake, "lnted waters." The name was originally applied to St. Peter's river, now called the Minnesota, "Minne" in this case meaning "cloudy or turbid."

Nativity.—See "Population."

Native People.—There are about 800 publications, the state ranking 12th in this respect, while 19th in population, certainly an evidence of the educational character of the people.

Eight foreign languages are represented by one or more papers.

Nicknames.—The Gopher State, from the former abundance of these little animals. Brand State. In the state of Brand and Butler State, as it leads all others in producing these staples.

Nominations for Office.—See "Elections."

Notes.—See "Bills of Exchange."

Notaries Public.—Are appointed by the governor for the term of four years. The fee is \$100, of fee of \$3 and filing bond for \$2,000. Each notary must have a seal, and the officer must be a citizen of the state. There are now over 8,000 notaries in the State.

Nurseries.—A good many flourishing nurseries are found in various parts of the state. They can be found around all the fruit, shade and ornamental trees common to the north temperate zone.

Oaths.—Authority to administer oaths is conferred on judges, justices, notaries and other officers. When a person has religious scruples in regard to taking an oath an affirmation or solemn declaration is substituted, and "I do solemnly swear to God" substituted, and "under the pains and penalties of perjury" substituted. A witness need not swear if he is a Christian, and may be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion if there are any such ceremonies.

Oats.—This is a staple crop. Our oats make the best oat meal known in the trade. No more fitting food can be found

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in all varieties of eating, from service in the millionaire's magnificent meals to the spinster's simple supper. It takes care of bone, blood, brain and brawn for babies.

Oats.—Oats are prolific in yield and a failure is a rare event. All the state is cultivated and when properly cultivated the yield runs from 200 to 500 bushels an acre.

Opportunities.—Minnesota is a state of great opportunity, no less than years ago when the tide of immigration poured into the Northwest from the crowded East. With brain and muscle the north land offers the best opportunities for the pioneer in every field. The state has aided the pioniers in creating a commonwealth which still offers splendid advantages to settlers. An energetic man, willing to work hard to meet expenses, can earn a living while he is getting a start, can earn and save money. But to men with capital whether it be little or much, Minnesota offers opportunities unequalled elsewhere. Are you a land speculator? Then come and look over the land of uncultivated crops and wild climate where man may work and make money doing it in the year that anywhere else on the continent. The orchardist, the market gardener, the dairymen, the man of the soil, farming in marsh land and all be well suited and repaid. Are you a capitalist or manufacturer, be sure and come.

Patriotism.—Civil war army of Minnesota is堪称英雄, exhaustively described in large volumes, prepared and printed by authority of the state, exclusive of a number of histories written by citizens.

The reports of the adjutant general are also replete with information.

Troops in Civil war..... 24,020
Troops in Spanish-American War..... 2,584

Per cent killed..... 3.4
Per cent died..... 13.9

Per cent of military population in Per cent of military population in

was..... 60.7

The 1st Minnesota took part in the first Union victory in the West, at the battle of Springfield, Mo., losing 12 killed and 75 wounded. This regiment was one of 23 regiments of the entire army with a percentage of killed reaching 100 percent.

The greatest disaster in any battle that ever occurred in the history of nations engaged, occurred in the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 2, 1863. Eight companies of men entered and were killed or wounded, the percentage of loss being the largest recorded in the annals of man's warfare.

Troops in Spanish-American War..... 90
Pensioners, U. S. army, in state..... 16,786
Amount received from pension fund..... \$2,316,660

Organized militia, officers..... 123
Males of militia age..... 1,789

Males of militia age (18 to 40)..... 399,734

Spangled plow, a plow system which is well supported, and in extent and beauty of conception and maintenance rival the parks of many of the larger and older cities.

The residence portions of our cities and towns are often tastefully built and planned, houses lined with comfortable homes, before which are well planted lawns and boulevards. The area devoted to public parks in St. Paul is 1,400 acres, in Minneapolis 1,700 acres.

and in Duluth 500 acres. There is no way of estimating the value of such park, as its uplifting influence is priceless.

Personal Taxes.—See "Taxation."

Pensioners.—See "Patriotism."

Physical.—The state is an undulating plain, with black loam soils, interspersed with forest-skirted rivers and lakes, while the north third is heavily timbered with hardwoods and coniferous trees which have given the state a high rank in lumbering. There are no mountains, but in the northeast are several high ridges, on which are immense deposits of iron ore and other minerals. See "Surface."

Plants.—Prof. Winchell in his work issued in 1884 enumerates 1,650 species in Minnesota, one-twelfth of which consist of introduced species, belonging to 557 genera, and representing 118 families or orders. Since then, Constance MacMillan, professor of botany in the university, adds to the list by virtue of further research, estimates we have 1,750 species producing plants. Seven hundred species of ferns, club mosses and allied ferns, 700 mosses and liverworts, 2,000 fungi, 800 algae, 250 lichens. The work of collection is still in progress, many more species and varieties new to science waiting discovery. "Neglected nooks in the dense woods, corners of fields, on cliffs and ledges, in ravines and lakes," Prof. MacMillan's work on the "Flora of Minnesota," is one of the most exhaustive ever issued in any state.

Plums.—Grow wild in abundance. The best cultivated varieties are: De Soto, Frontenac, Gardner, Mayall, Cheney, Wolf, Wofford, and Wyant.

Political.—The state has cast its vote for Republican presidential electors ever since statehood. The state has had 6 governors, the candidates at each election the party to whom he belonged, and the vote being as follows:

Henry H. Sibley, D.	17,790
Alexander Ramsey, R.	17,550
John C. Frémont, R.	18,000
Alexander Ramsey, R.	21,335
George L. Becker, D.	17,582
Alexander Ramsey, R.	1861
E. O. Hamblin, D.	16,274
Stephen Miller, R.	19,628
H. T. Welles, D.	12,739
Stephen Miller, R.	1865
W. R. Marshall, R.	17,318
H. M. Rice, D.	13,842
C. E. Flandrau, D.	1867
W. R. Marshall, R.	34,874
C. E. Flandrau, D.	29,562
Horace Austin, R.	27,348
George L. Otis, D.	25,401
Daniel Cobb, Ind.	1,764
Horace Austin, R.	46,950
Winthrop Young, D.	30,376
Samuel Mayall, Ind.	846
C. K. Davis, R.	40,741
A. Barton, D.	35,245
S. Mayall, Ind.	1,036

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	1875.	
J. S. Pillsbury, R.	47,073	
D. L. Buell, D.	35,275	
R. F. Humiston, Ind.	1,669	
	1877.	
J. S. Pillsbury, R.	57,071	
W. L. Banning, D.	39,147	
Wm. Meigher, Ind.	2,396	
	1879.	
J. S. Pillsbury, R.	57,524	
Edmund Rice, D.	41,532	
	1881.	
L. F. Hubbard, R.	65,025	
R. W. Johnson, D.	37,168	
	1882.	
L. F. Hubbard, R.	72,462	
A. Biermann, D.	55,251	
	1884.	
A. R. McGill, R.	107,064	
A. A. Ames, D.	104,464	
James E. Child, Pro.	9,030	
	1885.	
W. R. Merriam, R.	134,355	
Eugene M. Wilson, D.	110,251	
Hugh Harrison, Pro.	17,762	
	1886.	
W. R. Merriam, R.	88,111	
Thomas Wilson, D.	85,844	
S. M. Owen, Allianc.	55,424	
Jas. P. Pinkham, Pro.	8,424	
	1887.	
Knute Nelson, R.	106,230	
Daniel C. Tracy, D.	94,600	
Ignatius Donnelly, Peo.	39,862	
William J. Dean, Pro.	12,239	
	1884.	
Knute Nelson, R.	147,943	
George L. Becker, D.	53,584	
Sidney M. Owen, Peo.	87,890	
Hans S. Hilleboe, Pro.	6,832	
	1885.	
David M. Clough, R.	165,806	
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	167,130	
Wm. C. Davis, Pro.	5,154	
A. A. Ames, Ind.	2,890	
W. B. Hammond, Soc.	1,125	
	1900.	
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	131,980	
William H. Eustis, R.	111,796	
Geo. W. Higgins, Pro.	100,651	
W. B. Hammond, Soc.	1,636	
L. C. Long, Midway P.	1,802	
	1901.	
Samuel H. Van Slyck, R.	152,905	
John Lind, Dem-Peo.	150,651	
Bern B. Haugen, Pro.	5,430	
S. M. Fairchild, Midway-P.	763	
Thos. H. Lucas, Soc-Dem.	3,454	
Edward Kritz, Soc-Labor.	886	
	1902.	
Samuel H. Van Slyck, R.	155,816	
Leonard A. Root, D.	98,982	
Thomas M. Meighen, Peo.	4,821	
Chas. Scanlon, Pro.	5,765	
Jay E. Nash, Soc-Lab.	2,570	
Thomas M. Lear, Soc-Lab.	1904.	
	1904.	
John A. Johnson, D.	147,969	
R. G. Munro, R.	140,130	
C. W. Dorsett, Pro.	7,577	
J. E. Nash, Pub.-Own.	5,810	
A. W. Anderson, Soc-Lab.	2,298	

The following table gives the vote of the state, for presidential tickets since 1860, the names of candidates for vice-president appearing in parentheses, followed by the initial of party, with vote given each ticket:

1860.

Year.	Rank	Density	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1900	19	22.11	1,751,394	34.5	
1890	25	18.71	1,536,939	65.7	
1880	26	9.36	820,773	77.6	
1870	28	5.55	439,709	155.6	
1860	30	2.17	172,023	2,730.7	
1850	33	.04	6,077	

Population.—The first federal census was taken in 1850. The following table tells the story of growth from 1850 to 1900:

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Sex and nativity in 1900:

Males	923,490
Females	518,538
Excess of males	113,558

Sex percentages: Males, 63.2; females, 46.8.

Whites 1,737,038 Negroes 4,959 Indians 9,187 Japanese 51 Chinese 162

Negroes in each 100 whites 295 Population to square mile 22.1 (In United States, 25.6.)

Illiterates (4.1 per cent.) 59,946 Persons over 14 years old who speak English 71,638 Births in 1900 45,608 Rate per 1,000 17,005 Deaths in 1900 17,005

Rate per 1,000 9.7 Percentage of urban population 10,000

Males of voting age: White, 502,334; native, 245,768; foreign, 261,026; colored, 4,410; aggregate, 756,794. Average of 100 to each voter in U.S. Illiterate males of voting age: Native born, 4,076; foreign born, 16,780.

Residents of Minnesota born in:

Austria 8,872 Ireland 22,428 Belgium 4,206 Norway 11,361

Canada 47,578 Poland 11,361 Denmark 16,239 Sweden 11,476

England 12,022 Russia 5,200 France 16,211 Germany 18,311

Germany 117,007 Switzerland 3,258 Holland 2,717 Wales 1,288

Residents of Minnesota born in:

Wisconsin 81,292 Indiana 10,761 New York 21,292

Iowa 42,056 North Dakota 8,027

Illinois 36,612 South Dakota 7,264 Michigan 19,383 Massachusetts 11,264

Ohio 16,492 Vermont 5,200 Pennsylvania 16,492 Missouri 5,200

Per cent of native born population 71.1

Per cent of foreign born population 28.9

Foreign number in state 349,000 Average size of family in 1890 5.2; in

1900, 5.3; in 1910, 5.4.

Dwellings, number 317,907

Population to each dwelling 5.5

Homes of private families 237,284

Owned, 268,123; hired, 118,034; unknown, 11,127.

Conjugal condition of people:

Males, single 604,027

Males, married 23,631

Males, widower 2,631

Males, divorced 1,635

Males, unknown 2,152

Females, single 237,097

Females, married 40,226

Females, widowed 1,037

Females, divorced 51

Minnesota's percentage of divorced persons was four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Persons (census of 1900) engaged in agriculture and pursuits (46.4 per cent.) 255,944

Professional service (4.7 per cent.) 30,214

Domestic service (1.8 per cent.) 124,904

Trade and transportation (17.5 per cent.) 112,918

Manufacturing etc. (18.4 per cent.) 118,832

Population—In this great food staple Minnesota takes high rank. Our people are of good flavor, always ready and always welcome. The state is a starch factory in towns in the best known potato section between St. Paul

and Duluth, and thousands of bushels are shipped every year to Southern and Eastern markets for seed.

Postal Advantages—Every part of the state enjoys excellent postal facilities. Daily mails reach nearly all rural stations. In many municipalities off the lines are served daily by rural routes, and the point is remote that does not get mail weekly. The state had 1,667 post offices in 1900, and the average receipts were largely in excess of the general average. In 1900, the cost of postage, while 19th in population, was 14th in the total amount of money orders issued. Every post office in the state earned from 40 to 60 per cent.

Poultry—Besides a strong State Association, there is a State Poultry district and county associations, and the industry producing eggs and poultry for market is one that runs into millions of dollars. John C. Dill, well known poultry judge, who has been at several state exhibitions, quotes "all the conditions in Minnesota conducive to manure and quick growth of poultry stock and all know that quick growth is always accompanied with excellence of meat and birds."

Only one can go to see the New England and Canada, which have a somewhat similar climate in the way of help to poultry culture, and the New England is a favorable competitor in the race of producing superior chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks." The industry supports one of the best poultry papers in the country, the Herald of St. Paul.

Precious Stones—Of the 90 or more varieties of stones used for ornamental purposes Minnesota has its Argus

stone, and striped, susceptible of fine polish, is abundant along Lake Superior, and Jasper, which takes a fine finish, is found in fresh water clams.

Products—It is really wonderful what can be raised in Minnesota and the uses to which it is put.

—From our wheat we can make flour, the best in the world, and the flour will make bread, crackers, macaroni, etc.

—From our oats we can make the best kind of oatmeal.

—From our barley we can make split-ding, malted beer, etc.

—From our corn we can make starch, hominy and meal.

—From our beets we can make sugar and syrup.

—From potatoes we can make starch.

—From our flax fibre we can make linseed oil and linseed cake, and from the seed make oil and cake.

—From our hemp we can make cordage.

—From our cows we can make butter and cheese, and beef and hides, and the hides can be made into boots and shoes.

—From our sheep we can get wool and mutton, and the wool can be spun, woven and made into clothing.

—From our hens we can get feathers, from our geese we get feathers, and our turkeys make fine roasts.

—From our hogs we can get peats, and make hams, bacon and lard.

—From our orchards we can get apples, plums, grapes and berries, eat and make into preserves, jams, jelly and wine.

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14—From our gardens we can gather celery, asparagus and many kinds of salad and edible roots and food plants.

Railways.—The movement for railroads began in Minnesota in 1853 and by 1857 there were 100 miles of lines chartered by 29 different companies, none of which built a mile of track. From 1857 to 1862, when the first track was built, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other lines were authorized. So intense was the demand for railroad facilities, that any enterprise bearing the name railroad was easily taken up and exploitation was easy. Large sums were invested, townsites and townsite companies sprung up, villages, cities, towns and even small business, aggregating \$1,781,000,000, to aid construction, and created large debts under which they struggled for years. Companies were consolidated, ultimately to 17,421,952 acres to different lines, and the state loaned its credit to the extent of \$5,000,000, and granted 1,000 acres of swamp land to aid construction. Some grants were not earned and for various causes the total amount of land received by all railroads aggregate about 15,000,000 acres.

In December, 1871, there were 1,550 miles of railroad in Minnesota and as of October, 1904, there were 7,467 miles as follows:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	23.61
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul....	1,202.40
Chicago & North Western.....	650.30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	236.05
Chicago Great Western.....	117.63
Great Northern, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.....	434.97
Canadian Northern.....	43.70
Dubuque, Sioux City.....	1.49
Duluth & Iron Range.....	210.33
Duluth & Minnesota Northern.....	74.00
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	1.45
Duluth, West & Northern.....	169.56
Duluth, Virginia & Rainy Lake.....	27.70
Great Northern.....	1,845.65
Minnesota & Northern Wisconsin.....	15.25
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	161.76
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.....	378.61
Northern Pacific.....	314.34
Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,023.20
Red Lake Transfer.....	12.50
Willmar & St. Cloud Falls.....	131.91
Wabash & St. R.....	245.63
Wisconsin Central.....	25.32
Mason City & Fort Dodge.....	27.33

Total.....
7,467.21
This does not include 88 miles of terminal and transfer lines and 43 miles of logging roads.

These lines paid to state, in taxes for 1903, \$1,971,729, and as the cost of state government was about \$3,000,000, but it was little more than \$1,278,000 to be raised that year by general taxation on other property.

The total amount of bonds and stock of the railroad companies operating in Minnesota, as reported by them for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$1,184,465. The Minnesota state auditor's estimation, on a mileage basis, is \$343,611,135, or an average of \$46.016 per mile. The total gross earnings of all railroads from operation for that year 1904 was \$62,257,702.85, divided as follows:

Freight.....	\$47,197,186.37
Passenger.....	1,26,525.44
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,713,981.54
Operating expenses.....	33,191,742.00

During the year 1904 169 persons were killed and 1,604 injured in one way or other.

To do the business of the state the roads employed in 1904 nearly 38,000 men, who received \$22,000,000 in wages. Seven express companies and nine freight lines are assessed. The first white men came to Minnesota in birch bark canoes and all water carts made of wood were Red River carts, made of wood and raw hide, and little steamboats on the rivers and lakes. In 1854 the first stagecoach lines were established, and as late as 1865, three years after the opening of the first railway, the company had over 200 men and 300 horses employed on various lines.

As fine trains as any in the world are now operated on the railway lines of the state. The following series of pictures graphically illustrates the chief varieties of transportation practiced in Minnesota in the fifty or more years since Minnesota has had an existence:



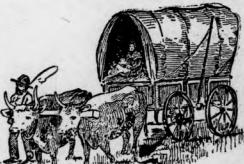
Indian Pony Drag.



Dog Sled.



Red River Carts.



Prairie Schooner.

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bounding the waters about the sources of the Mississippi. These constitute a unique and important feature of the numerous tributaries of this stream. Their purpose is to maintain a more equitable water volume. Holding back the surplus of heavy rains and melting snows, they relieve the danger of overflows and destruction. Navigation during the dry season is aided by a partial opening of the gates and manufacturing interests are dependent upon a river current greater than the natural flow would afford. The many centers of manufacturing activity developed and so have developed the Port of St. Paul and Lake Itasca and the ever growing transportation interests receive great benefit by this.

As good as some of the cultivated varieties, the South grows wild in the northern part of the state, food for birds, but no attempt has been made to cultivate for domestic use.

Rivers.—From the central plateau of Minnesota the Mississippi begins its course to the Gulf, the Red River of the North starts for Hudson Bay, and the upper Mississippi flows northward through crystal tides toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the misty North Atlantic. The watershed of these rivers of the north divide the continent, the water traverse the state in every direction, their long broken ridges rising from 1,000 to 1,800 feet above the sea. There are 530 miles of navigable rivers in the state, on which ply over 100 vessels, aside from the lake and river steamers enrolled at outside ports.

Raspberries—are easily grown. The most popular kinds are: Red varieties—Turner, Marlborough, Cuthbert, London, Black and purple varieties—Ohio, Palmer, Nehama, Gregg, Olden, Columbian, Kansas.

Real Estate Taxes—See "Taxation."

Religion—Every community has its religious organization. Public school houses can be rented for church purposes. See "Churches."



Stage Coach.



Railway Train.

Rainfall.—Signal Office reports at Duluth show inches of the annual average of rain and melted snow: at St. Paul 27½ inches; at St. Vincent 16½ inches.

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Real Estate Taxes—See "Taxation."

Religion—Every community has its religious organization. Public school houses can be rented for church purposes. See "Churches."

Riprap.—The state in 1858 amended the constitution to allow the Legislature to loan the credit of the state to aid in the construction of roads. \$2,275,000 bonds were authorized, of which \$2,275,000 were delivered to the following roads: Minnesota Pacific R. Co. (62 miles), \$600,000; Minneapolis & Cedar R. Co. (69 miles), \$600,000; "Transit Railroad Co. (50 miles), \$500,000; Southern Minnesota R. R. Co. (\$500,000); \$350,000 bonds were performed beyond grading, but the bonds were sold, at a large discount, the owners defaulted in interest, and the owners were compelled to pay the principal which was refused. After a number of years concessions were made and the state provided for payment of the debt, for which the state did no benefit.

Riprap.—In the Lake Park region, the Itasca State Park, and the Inter State Park, and elsewhere in the state nature has been left undisturbed and wild, with outstanding West and northwest of the Twin Cities for more than 200 miles, spreading out like an open hand, with constant interlacing of lakes, forests and prairies. The fisherman need not be far away from daily mists and yet be in the woods, the prairies, the rivers, the roads, sailing and swimming for those who delight in that sort of sport. The forest region of Northern Minnesota is the best wild life region in the United States.

Rivers.—The U. S. government has constructed, and is now maintaining, a system of five large reservoirs for im-

proving the waters about the sources of the Mississippi. These constitute a unique and important feature of the numerous tributaries of this stream. Their purpose is to maintain a more equitable water volume. Holding back the surplus of heavy rains and melting snows, they relieve the danger of overflows and destruction. Navigation during the dry season is aided by a partial opening of the gates and manufacturing interests are dependent upon a river current greater than the natural flow would afford. The many centers of manufacturing activity developed and so have developed the Port of St. Paul and Lake Itasca and the ever growing transportation interests receive great benefit by this.

As good as some of the cultivated varieties, the South grows wild in the northern part of the state, food for birds, but no attempt has been made to cultivate for domestic use.

Rivers.—From the central plateau of Minnesota the Mississippi begins its course to the Gulf, the Red River of the North starts for Hudson Bay, and the upper Mississippi flows northward through crystal tides toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the misty North Atlantic. The watershed of these rivers of the north divide the continent, the water traverse the state in every direction, their long broken ridges rising from 1,000 to 1,800 feet above the sea. There are 530 miles of navigable rivers in the state, on which ply over 100 vessels, aside from the lake and river steamers enrolled at outside ports.

Riprap.—Cabbage, lettuce, celery, turnips, sprouts, radishes, carrots, etc., which are eaten—are more tender here than in the warmer climates, because their growth is slower and there is a better chance for the development of juices and the development of the fibre that in the hot Southern sun where growth is forced and the fibre becomes tough and woody.

Santalums.—To the invalid in search of health, and the tourist in search of pleasure, the climate of Northern Minnesota offers great advantages. The state has already provided means to build a sanitarianic complex in the northern part of the state.

Scenery.—Go where you may in Minnesota there will rise before you a vision of unsurpassed landscape beauty. On the sides of the hills will be upthrusting peaks of the Almighty, fruitful valleys, flowered prairies and wooded hills, gemmed with bright waters in ever living lakes and

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streams. Look as you may the picture is a scene of loneliness, set in one of the greatest galleries of views to be found in this country. There are no mountains, rocky ledges, or with the usual rolling hills, green in season with trees and shrubbery, intermingled with flowers. Lot's wife is here, and the river, turning right off into fields and meadows, and there is no waste land and desert. Numberless islands part Mississippi, wash some long stretches, for cultivation; and others mere bouquets of trees and shrubbery. It is one of the fairest river vistas in America, and delights the eyes thousands of tourists every summer. Everywhere the view is picturesque and restful.

Schools.—The state is divided into common, independent, and special districts, the scheme covering rural, semi graded, graded, high, and normal schools, and ending with the great university; besides summer institutes and training schools for teachers. See "Educational."

School Books.—The law allows cities, villages, and districts to provide school books for their children. The state thinks that it is not sufficient to build commodious edifices and employ competent teachers, and now complements the system by providing free text-books.

Seasons.—There is no appreciable difference between Minnesota and New England in the length of seasons. One distinctive difference in favor of our state, compared to New England, is that in no season is there the damp, raw, chilly weather common to the Atlantic coast states.

Secret Societies.—All the leading secret, fraternal, and benevolent organizations are represented in the state, several of them including Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, etc., supporting their own.

Seeds.—Northern green seeds are taking the lead and nearly every large Eastern seed house has farms in Minnesota. The wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and other grains are raised to give the farmer nutritious and reproducing qualities to a law which governs the whole procession of food plants; and they have a higher percentage in all their qualities near the northermost limits of their growth—up to which the bright summer sun and plenteous supply of this inland state lends additional force.

Sheep.—Prof. Thomas Shaw, one of the best authorities in America, says "The mountain sheep of the northland of Minnesota are the best. And this statement will be found true whether it is applied to the asperities of the snow; to the physical condition of the game; to the variety of the grasses; to the capabilities of the soil for food production; to the abundance and purity of the waters, or to the healthful character of the climate."

Skies.—It is remarked by all visitors that the clear air allows splendid views of the northern sky. The aurora borealis often blaze with stars. In season the aurora borealis can be seen in brilliancy not equalled elsewhere in the United States.

Shipping Facilities.—No state in the Union has such facilities to reach markets by water as Minnesota. The Mississippi gives it connection with the world and so do the great lakes. The tonnage

of the vessels now in use on the lakes is 16,000,000 tons out of a total of 5,000,000 tons for the whole continent, the gulf's being 1,000,000. There are nearly 5,000 vessels of all classes in use on the lakes. Duluth is as near the East as Chicago is, and Duluth is more near. Paul Bunyan is the name of the steamer which runs on the Soo canal is one-third greater than that of the Suez canal, the entire business of the world being referred to the port of Duluth. This is destined to give Minnesota commercial leadership among the inland states. Four or half of the transcontinental railway enter the state, three of them having headquarters here. Companies having nearly 400,000 miles of line in the Union have lines in Minnesota. Across the state speed the mails and traffic of Alaska and Orient, the ships, roads, and Asia being this way. With the sinews of steel this youthful giant of the north stands straight and tall, holding on vast land transportation routes.

Sioux Indian War.—See "Historical." **Siander.**—The malicious defamation of a person in respect to his character, his trade, profession, or conduct, by word of mouth. The person must prove by at least two witnesses the nature of the slander and that he received damages shown wherein he or she has been damaged. See "Libel."

Snow Fall.—The annual snow fall of Minnesota is less than that of the New England and other states. The record of the Signal Office at St. Paul shows an average of about 60 inches, while in Michigan, New York, Maine and other states, the fall is shown to be as high as 100 to 150 inches.

Social Life.—The tone of moral sentiment in Minnesota is high as in any of the west. The state ranks third in the low percentage of illiteracy, only two states exceeding it in the percentage of people literate. It is difficult to find a community without its fraternal organization, its "meeting house" and its school house.

Soil.—Everywhere the combinations of organic manure with varying bases, gives the soil an abundant supply of phosphates and other fertilizing properties. In appearance Minnesota soil is dark, dry, and yellowish brown color, being darkest in the valleys. It is exceedingly friable, seldom if ever caking under any circumstances. The soil is very productive, and is scarcely needed in corn fields or gardens, if plowed and attended to in proper time. The state far exceeds any in the yield and most luxuriant growth of vegetation. Its great depth practically enables the farmer to double his acres from time to time by plowing.

Spring.—Begins promptly with moderate heat, and the grass is green and the trees in foliage before one is aware. This season gets about three-tenths of the rainfall.

State Boards.—These include state institutions, examining attorneys, dentists, electricians, osteopaths, horsechers, plumbers, physicians, pharmacists, veterinarians, etc. There are also boards of public health and vital statistics, and of equalization.

State Capitols.—The first territorial leg-

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islature met Sept. 3, 1849, in a log tavern, known as the Central House, on the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, St. Paul. The second met Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building on the corner of Washington and Third streets. Pending the erection of a capitol building the legislature met in sessions in different buildings on Third street. In 1854 the new capitol, a T-shaped structure, was occupied. On March 1, 1883, while the legislature was in session, a fire was discovered to be on fire and the building was destroyed. The city market house was temporarily erected. In 1883 it was ready for use at a cost of \$275,000. It is in the form of a Greek cross, the stories being four, the height above ground 200 feet high. In 1893 it was decided to put up a more commodious structure. The corner stone was laid June 2, 1898, in which were many distinguished people took part. The building is faced with marble 133 feet long, 283 feet wide in center, 60 feet high, 100 feet deep, and 220 feet to top of ball on dome. The total cubical contents is in excess of 3,000,000 cubic feet, and the cost \$4,500,000, and the money was well expended, the structure being one of great beauty both outside and inside. It was designed by a noted architect, Cass Gilbert of St. Paul.

State Debt.—Is less than \$1,000,000, at 3% interest, and is held, redeemable at the rate of \$150,000 a year.

State Elections.—These are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and even though the same County elections are also held at the same time.

State Flag.—Adopted by the legislature of 1861. It consists of white silk, reveres of blue silk, bullion border; seal in center, wreathed with moccasin flowers, and bears various dates: settlement, organization, etc.

State Flower.—Was selected from among the hundreds which bloom on our prairies and in our woodlands. It belongs to the Malvaceae family, and is called the "Shoe of Venus," because it grows in which six species grow in Minnesota. The term is from the Greek and means the "Shoe of Venus." It is also called "Lady Slipper," "Moccasin Flower" and "Indian Shoe" owing to its somewhat shoe-like shape of its most conspicuous flower. It blooms from July to July, and the six kinds known to the State are of various colors, yellow, white, rose, pink, and purple in varying tints.

State Institutions.—Minnesota has got an aim to make the state in providing homes and intellectual, moral, practical and industrial instruction and care for the development of the mind and body of the state classes. In the state school at Owatonna children are preserved from the debasing influences of pauperism, idleness, vice, and crime, and are educated to good citizenship. The Training School at Red Wing is supplementary to the Reformatory, and beginners in crime are put on the path to usefulness. The prison at Stillwater is wisely administered. There are also the State farm school, the State school for the insane, the former at Fergus Falls, Rochester and St. Peter, and the latter at Anoka and Hastings. The schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and the feeble-

minded are at Faribault, and are conducted in an enlightened spirit. The Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis, Gov. Averell, for our national inspector of Soldiers' Homes, in many respects one of the finest homes in the state.

State Lands.—Are classified under four heads, agricultural, timber and mineral, and are under the immediate care and control of the state auditor. The state owns 1,000,000 acres of state lands at the state capital. State lands belong to the various trust funds, such as school, university, etc., and to different state institutions. There are about two and one-half millions acres of the various kinds of state lands still for sale. These lands are located in the northern part of the state, and in quality will average up with other lands open for entry under the United States laws, for sale by the state lands. The laws of our state provide for their sale or disposition, and full information as to these laws can be obtained by addressing the state auditor at St. Paul.

State Library.—This is a collection of books on law and legislation, and rare books, one of the best endowed libraries in the country. It is separate from the Historical Library, also one of the most complete in the Union.

State Official Year.—Begins on the first Monday of January and terms of office terminate on that day. The fiscal year for all official records begins April 1, and ends on the respective day of the commissioner of insurance, and commissioner of statistics, which are made for the calendar year.

State Officers.—The term and salary of the chief elective officers are as follows:

Officer	Term	Salary
Governor	4 years	\$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	2 years	3,900
Secretary of State	2 years	3,900
Treasurer	2 years	3,500
Attorney-General	2 years	4,800
Supreme Court Justice	6 years	5,000
Commissioners of Public Works	4 years	3,500

The governor has the appointment of 16 members of the executive, 16 members of various boards. The state superintendent gets \$3,000 salary; state librarian, \$1,000; public examiner, \$1,000; and four commissioners, \$1,500; labor commissioner, \$2,500; 3 members of board of control, \$3,500 each; game warden, \$1,500.

State Parks.—In 1882, 13,702 acres at the source of the Mississippi: J. V. Brower, chief promoter; and the Dales of the St. Croix, a joint park with Wisconsin, a 10,000 acre woodland including natural features; George H. Hazzard, chief promoter.

State Seal.—Bears the motto "L'Etoile du Nord, la France et l'Amour du Nord Star." The territorial seal contained the figures of an Indian riding eastward and a white man plowing westward, and a plow in the background. The state seal reverses the direction taken by the figures.

State Values.—See "Valuation."

State Paul.—See "Twins Cities."

Storms.—The state is subject to storms common to the northern half of the United States, but not as severe, in respect

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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streams. Look as you may the picture is a scene of loveliness, set in one of the greatest galleries of views to be found in this country. There are no mountains, rocky and wild with snow, but rolling hills covered in moss with trees and shrubbery, intermingled with flowers. Lofty bluffs rise along the river, leading right off into the fields and woods, and there is a waste land and desert. Numberless islands part Mississippi waters, some large enough for cultivation, and others too small to be of any service. It is one of the fairest river vistas in America, and delights the eyes of thousands of tourists every summer. Everywhere the view is picturesque and restful.

Schools—The state is divided into common, independent, and manual schools; the schools covering rural areas, graded high and normal schools, and ending with the great university; besides summer institutes and training schools for teachers, and so on.

School Books—The law allows cities, villages and districts to provide free school books. The state thinks that it is not sufficient to build complete schools and to employ competent teachers, and now completes the system by providing free text books.

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Soror Societies—All the leading secret, fraternal and benevolent organizations are represented in the state. Several orders, including Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Columbus, Workmen, etc., support papers of their own.

Seeds—Northern grows seeds are taking the lead and nearly every large Eastern seed house has farms in Minnesota. The newest, oats, barley, rye, flax, and other grains, and seeds owe their superb nutritive and reproducing qualities to a law which requires that the percentage of food plants that they attain highest perfection in all their qualities near the northernmost limit of their growth. Law also provides that the bright sun and pure, dry atmosphere of this inland state lends additional force.

Sheep—Prof. Thomas Shaw, one of the best authorities in America, says: "The natural conditions for sheep husbandry in Minnesota are of the best. And this statement will be found to be perfectly true, as far as the soil and physical conditions of the same; to the variety of the grasses; to the capabilities of the soil for the production of abundant and purity of the waters, or to the healthful character of the climate."

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of the vessels now in use on the lakes is 1,600,000 tons out of a total of 5,000,000 tons for the whole country—oceans, gulf and rivers. There are 1,000 miles of lake and river in use on the lakes. Duluth is as near the East as Chicago is, and Duluth is much nearer Pacific tides by rail. The tonnage per thousand is over 500 tonal is one-third greater than that of the Suez canal, the entire business of which is only equal to that of the port of Duluth. This is destined to be Minnesota commercial leadership among the inland states. Four, or half of the transcontinentals, twelve, or more, of the state, with them having headquarters here. Companies having nearly one-third of the entire mileage of the Union have lines in Minnesota. Acres of land, state, town, mills and traffic of Alaska and Orient, the shortest route between the markets of Europe and Asia being thus made with the single steel this youthful giant of the north is clutching firm hold on vast land transportation routes.

Slow Indict War—See "Historical." **Slender**—The malicious defamation of a person in respect to his character, his trade, profession or occupation by word of mouth. The person so pursued may at least tell the truth about the nature of the slander and to receive damages must show wherein he or she has been damaged. See "Libel."

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Soil—Everywhere the combinations of organic remains with varying bases, gives the soil an abundant supply of phosphates and other minerals. In appearance, Minnesota soil is of a dark grayish brown color, being darkest in the valleys. It is exceedingly friable, often even crumbly under favorable circumstances, and so easily cultivated that a hoe is scarcely needed in corn fields or gardens, the plow being sufficient in most cases. The waxen fatness of our soil yields the most luxuriant growth of vegetation. Its great depth practically enables the farmer to cultivate acres from time to time by plowing deeper.

Spring begins promptly with moderate heat, and the grass is green and the trees in foliage before one is aware. This season gets about three-tenths of the rainfall.

State Boards—These include boards to attract strikes, charitable institutions to examine attorneys, barbers, dentists, electricians, osteopaths, horsechers, plumbers, physicians, pharmacists, veterinarians, etc. There are also boards of education of health and vital statistics, and of equalization.

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State Clerks—These are held on the first Tuesday after the first day in November of even numbered years. County elections are also held at the same time.

State Debt—Is less than \$1,000,000, at 3% per cent. interest, redeemable at the rate of \$150,000 a year.

State Election—These are held on the first Tuesday after the first day in November of even numbered years. County elections are also held at the same time.

State Officers—The term and salary of the state elective officers are as follows:

Officer:	Term.	Salary.
Governor:	2 years.	\$5,000.
Lieutenant-Governor:	2 years.	2,500.
Secretary of State:	4 years.	3,600.
Auditor:	4 years.	3,600.
Treasurer:	2 years.	3,500.
Supreme Court Justices:	4 years.	5,000.
Railroad and Warehouse Commission:	4 years.	3,500.

The governor has the appointment of a large number of subordinate officials and members of various boards. The state superintendent gets \$2,500 salary; state librarian, \$2,000; state physician, \$3,500; dairy and food commissioner, \$1,800; labor commissioner, \$2,500; 3 members of board of control, \$3,500 each; game warden, \$2,000.

State Parks—Itasca, 13,702 acres at the source of the Mississippi; J. V. Brower, chief promoter; and the Dalls of the St. Croix, 1,000 acres, joint with Wisconsin, a spot abounding in wonderfully interesting natural features; George H. Hazard, chief promoter.

State Seal—It motto, "L'Etoile du Nord," French for "Star of the North" or "The North Star." The territorial seal contained the figures of an Indian riding a prancing horse, with a plow plowing westward, with falls in the distance. The state seal reverses the direction taken by the figures.

State Values—See "Valuation."

St. Paul—See "Twin Cities."

Storms—The storms subject to storms common to the northern half of the United States, but not as severe, in respect

mined are at Faribault, and are conducted in an enlightened spirit. The Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls, according to the statement of Gen. Avery, forms in many respects one of the finest homes in all the states."

State Lands—These are classified under mineral, lumber, agricultural, timber and mineral, and are under the immediate care and control of the state auditor, who is also commissioner of state lands, at the various capitals. State lands belong to the various trust funds, such as school, university and the different state institutions. There are about 1,000,000 acres of state lands still for sale. They are located mainly in the northern part of the state, and are usually sold with other lands open for entry under the United States laws, or for sale in private hands. The laws of the state provide for the disposition and sale of these lands, and full information as to these laws can be secured by addressing the state auditor at St. Paul.

State Library—This is a collection of books on law and legislation, and ranks as one of the best working libraries in the country. It is separate from the Library of Congress, one of the most complete in the Union.

State Official Year begins on the first Monday of January and terms of the several offices end on the last day of the year. All official reports begin on August first, except the reports of the commissioners of insurance, and commissioner of state lands, which are made for the second year.

State Officers—The term and salary of the state elective officers are as follows:

Officer:	Term.	Salary.
Governor:	2 years.	\$5,000.
Lieutenant-Governor:	2 years.	2,500.
Secretary of State:	4 years.	3,600.
Auditor:	4 years.	3,600.
Treasurer:	2 years.	3,500.
Supreme Court Justices:	4 years.	5,000.
Railroad and Warehouse Commission:	4 years.	3,500.

The governor has the appointment of a large number of subordinate officials and members of various boards. The state superintendent gets \$2,500 salary; state librarian, \$2,000; state physician, \$3,500; dairy and food commissioner, \$1,800; labor commissioner, \$2,500; 3 members of board of control, \$3,500 each; game warden, \$2,000.

State Parks—Itasca, 13,702 acres at the source of the Mississippi; J. V. Brower, chief promoter; and the Dalls of the St. Croix, 1,000 acres, joint with Wisconsin, a spot abounding in wonderfully interesting natural features; George H. Hazard, chief promoter.

State Seal—It motto, "L'Etoile du Nord," French for "Star of the North" or "The North Star." The territorial seal contained the figures of an Indian riding a prancing horse, with a plow plowing westward, with falls in the distance. The state seal reverses the direction taken by the figures.

State Values—See "Valuation."

St. Paul—See "Twin Cities."

Storms—The storms subject to storms common to the northern half of the United States, but not as severe, in respect

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

MINNESOTA:

to thunder, as in the southern half. Minnesota lies between the two well-beaten tracks, the northern and the central, of the continental cyclones, which in ceaseless procession cross the continent westward. The winds blow in consequence prevailingly westward. Owing to the comparatively low relief of its land surface, there are no great eddies or whirlwinds, but the procession moves steadily forward in its eastward course. The average force of the wind cannot be readily measured, but it varies in the night. It is rare, indeed, that a velocity of 40 miles per hour is attained. The state has no trace of the Mississippi valley that these storms are comparatively rare. Only a few destructive ones are recorded, none of them near the state center. This is a climatic fact deserving wide mention.

Stock Yards—There is a ready market for live stock in all the towns. In the Union yards at Duluth, Paul are the highest in the state and Chicago prices prevail. This stock yard has over \$2,000 invested in improvements and buildings. Twin Cities have access. The facilities for feeding are not equalled elsewhere in the Northwest. Last year the packing houses slaughtered over 300,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, in which states had representation.

Strawberries—These grow wild in abundance. The best cultivated varieties are: Pilliatte—Crescent, Warfield, Hawland, Staminate—Bederwood, Cant. Jack, Wilson, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid, Haskins.

Sugar—The cultivation of sugar beets has a promising future. They grow from 15 to 20 tons to the acre after a reasonable crop, and are sold as 18 per cent. One sugar factory is already in operation. Sugar maple trees abound, and thousands of pounds of sugar and syrup are made each spring.

Summer has a few hot days, but never sultry. Nights are always pleasant, for sleeping. The weather varies greatly from north to south and southwest. This season gets about four-tenths of the rainfall.

Sunday Schools—There are active Sunday schools in societies out in the principal counties. Reports show over 2,000 Sunday schools, with an attendance of more than 180,000.

Surface—The state is diversified by a succession of irregular highlands and valleys intersecting it in every direction. In the North the surface, by no means mountainous, has the character of the upland of some regions. The southern and southwestern portions are what may be called undulating and diversified prairie lands, and there are multitudes of lakes scattered over the state, there is very little swamp land, and even the cranberry, wild rice and hemlock swamps are of small extent. The part of the state may be drained at small cost, and when so treated are found to be very fertile. The country is perhaps the hilliest, while west of it the surface gradually becomes more level until it spreads out in the Red River Valley. North of the line of a line east and west between Duluth and Moorhead a great belt of pine woods extends from Lake Su-

perior across the sources of the Mississippi to the Red River. Beyond the prairies, to the northward, a lofty wilderness of tamaracks and stunted pines gives way to the Lake Superior coast; and in this northwestern region are vast swamps of rice, cranberry and heath woods. In a general way, therefore, the state is divided into the northern slope, or Red River, and the Lake Superior slope, with timber on the east; the Lake Superior slope, or Mississippi Valley, occupied by rolling prairies, and the eastern slope, abounding in forests, and with valuable mineral resources. The Mississippi Valley is the natural divide of the state, running 1,000 feet from Lake Itasca to the low line, in a gentle slope of three feet to a mile. In the lower part of the divide the streams are very erratic, with groves and copes and oak-openings sprinkled over the undulating grassy plains.

Survey—The U. S. rectangular system prevails. Land is surveyed at right angles in townships, six miles square, each township containing 36 sections of 10 acres each. Sections in townships are numbered, beginning at the right upper corner, from 1 to 36, as shown in the following diagram:

A TOWNSHIP.

N					
6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

S

In the Canadian territory north of us our system has been adopted, except that the numbering of the sections starts at the right lower corner. The following plat shows the subdivisions of a section:

A SECTION.

N. §			
320 A.			
N.W. 1/4		E. 1/4	S.E. 1/4
40 A.		S.W. 1/4	160 A.
S.W. 1/4		40 A.	
40 A.			

S

A GREAT STATE.

Stone—Few states are as abundantly supplied with such varieties of granite, sandstone, limestone and other forms of rock as are stones and quarries are widely distributed.

Taxation—All property, real or personal, except that which is especially exempt, is subject to taxation. The following persons are liable to taxation: the county clerk, who issues warrants to the sheriff, who may proceed and seize and sell enough to pay the tax. If no property is taxed the auditor may be cited to appear in court and show why judgment should not be entered against him. No property is exempt against suit judgment.

Real estate taxes not paid before June 1st have a penalty of 10 per cent attached, and the taxes paid before June 1, and the other half before Nov. 1 removes the penalty. On Jan. 1, the treasurer reports to the auditor the amount due. On Jan. 20 the auditor files with the clerk of the district court all delinquencies, which he deemed the county could not collect. That is filed with the auditor 15 days later in the auditor, and he prints the delinquent list in a local paper, and defense must be taken to the auditor by March 20. Unless answer is made judgement is entered, and on the 1st Monday in May, after public notice, the property is put up for sale, but can be redeemed by payment of delinquent taxes, "penalty and interest at the rate of one per cent a month."

Telegraphing Facilities—are found at the 800 or more railroad stations in the state, reaching here in 1849 were so far from anywhere that took from March 3 to May 20 for the news to reach St. Paul that President Polk had signed a bill to admit Minnesota as a territory and it took three days to transmit the news that President Lincoln signed the bill on May 19, 1858, a bill to admit Minnesota as a state. Now citizens in every county can learn the news of all the world on the day it occurs.

Telephones—Sixty or more cities and towns of the state are provided with local telephone service, and all of them, with the exception of the United States, are able to speak with each other.

Temperature—The signal office reports at Duluth the mean average of January, 14 degrees below zero; of July, 61 degrees, with extreme range of 39 above to 41 below zero; St. Paul, 11 degrees mean in January, 57 in July, with extremes of 100 above to 41 degrees below zero; at St. Vincent the extreme range is 103 above to 54 degrees below zero.

Tenants—See "Landlords and Tenants."

Torrens Land System—is in county recorder's hands in counties having population under 15,000.

Township Officers, include the following: Three supervisors and a clerk, treasurer, assessor, two justices and two commissioners, each elected annually, except supervisors for three years. Compensation per diem when employed, and certain fees, but total is not to exceed \$100 a year.

Taxes—Taxes are levied by the commissioners at their July meeting, based on the assessed value of county expenses for the ensuing year.

Taxes voted by incorporated cities, villages, and school districts must be paid to the county auditor on or before Oct. 1.

Or before the 1st Monday in January the county auditor delivers the tax bill to the county treasurer for collection.

On May 1 of the year in which taxes on real estate are levied, become a lien.

Personal property taxes are received by the county auditor, and the tax books are received by the county treasurer. After March 1, a 10 per cent penalty attaches. On April 1, all property is exempted by the county clerk, who issues warrants to the sheriff, who may proceed and seize and sell enough to pay the tax. If no property is taxed the auditor may be cited to appear in court and show why judgment should not be entered against him. No property is exempt against suit judgment.

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MINNESOTA:

the petitioners. Towns, when organized, become corporations and can sue and be sued, make contracts, buy and sell land, etc. Annual meetings are held on the 2d Tuesday of March, at which time the town officers are elected. The clerk must keep a record of all proceedings.

Twin Cities—This term is commonly applied to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and should be considered in this chapter as the metropolitan center of the Northwest. Their boundaries meet, and their united population adds but scarcely augments the number. At present St. Paul is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and it led in population until the roller mill process was introduced along the Falls of St. Anthony the largest flouring mills in the world. In 1880 Minneapolis had 46,837 people to 47,300 in St. Paul, but since that time St. Paul has been in a beautiful in situation and surroundings. The city stands on a series of terraces overlooking the Mississippi. Water power is the focus of railway systems extending to all points of the compass. The manufacturing interests are varied and important, and the leading trade is large and widespread. The stock yards and meat packing industries are the largest in the state. The park system is one of the finest in the country, the public buildings are imposing, the state capitol being a beautiful structure, and one of the best in the United States; the city hall is a massive stone edifice. There are many attractive business blocks and office buildings. The water rates are low, and the death rate is the lowest in the land. Minneapolis is distinguished for its flour and lumber manufacturing interests. The great commercial centers, the streets are wide and laid out with system. The city hall is one of the largest and most costly in the country, and the city may be said to be built up from the ground up. Indians untaxed, are excluded. Australian ballot system prevails.

Voting Qualifications—The voter must be 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States who has been a resident six months preceding the election. Residence requires six months in the state, and 30 days in county and precinct. Persons convicted of treason or felony, persons engaged in criminal practices, persons adjudged insane, Indians untaxed, are excluded. Australian ballot system prevails.

Wages on farms, in stores, shops and factories generally above the general average of the country, being higher than in Atlantic States, but lower than in the Pacific States.

Water Power—The harnessing of the numerous streams and the swift flowing rivers and lakes of Minnesota will place a powerful source of energy at our disposal. Some of our water powers are partially utilized. When all are put to work, combined with abundant raw material in timber, iron, stone, clay, etc., on one side, and the energy on the other, who can foretell the wonderful industrial development. On one power alone in the state is located the largest power plant in the world.

Water Surface—Minnesota, with 4,160 square miles, or 2,700,000 acres of water, is the second state after Florida, in the Union, in extent of water surface. These water features are among the most striking and valuable attractions of the state. Every county is more or less favored in this respect.

Weapons—Persons carrying any form of deadly weapons, except police officers, or selling same to persons under 18 years, are subject to fine and imprisonment.

Weeds—Weed agents can be appointed by county commissioners or by city or village council to detect noxious weeds and destroy them, and report cost to bodies appointing them, and amount is entered upon tax books as a charge against the land.

Noxious weeds are wild mustard, wild oats, cocklebur, burdock, tumble mustard, Canadian thistle, oxeye daisy, quack grass, and French weed. It is the duty of persons occupying land

than a half million acres under cultivation, and a total valuation of all property at \$2,166,946. The abstract of the assessors' acreage values and taxes of the state for 1904 are as follows:

Acres of land	38,944,729
Value of land	\$431,056,625
Average assessed value per acre	11.06
Value of lots and buildings	270,176,562
Personal property	144,688,862
Total valuation	\$45,823,083
Average rate of taxation, mills	24.77
Total taxes levied	10,989,645

Of these taxes over one-fourth goes to the schools, the state aid little, or none, while the remainder is divided among the counties, cities and villages. See "Counties."

Vegetables—Nearly every known vegetable root crop known in Northern lands are grown in Minnesota. See article entitled "Gardening." The days of summer are longer, and light and heat are more abundant, so that upon vegetation: crops mature in a much shorter time here than in the more languid climates. Root crops, fruits, vegetables, grains, etc., are better flavor and possess greater nutritive properties than those they are raised in countries where the heat is long drawn out.

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A GREAT STATE.

bordering on the highway to destroy on any such highway all Russian, Canadian or other thistles, burdock, white or yellow dandelion, wild mustard, cocklebur, dragon or town fox, cocklebur, sow thistle, sour dock, yellow dock, and all other noxious weeds at such time and in such manner as to prevent their bearing seed. Otherwise, certain officials are authorized to destroy the weeds and report cost to be come a lien on the tax books.

Weights and Measures—The measures for all articles of commerce sold by weighed measure, except charcoal, must be of the following dimensions: Bushel, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside diameter, half a bushel across the inside diameter; peck measure, 9 inches inside diameter. In selling commodities each measure shall be held as high as may be without special effort on the part of the seller. For milk the standard measure is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches to the gallon, with subdivision in the same proportion; when not otherwise agreed the following shall be the weight of the articles named:

Apples, green	50	Millet	48
Apples, dried	28	Oats	32
Bananas	49	Pear, common	49
Barley	48	Orchard grass	62
Buckwheat	50	Potatoes, sweet	55
Beets	50	Potatoes, Irish	60
Blue grapes	44	Raspberries	42
Blueberries	42	Turnips	42
Broom corn seed	57	Clover seed	50
Shallots	42	Red top seed	14
Unshelled corn	70	Rutabagas	56
Clover seed	60	Carrots	45
Crab apples	48	Sorghum seed	56
Currents	49	Gooseberries	40
Hemp seed	40	Timothy seed	45
Hungrarian grass	48	Wheat	60

Where lime is sold by the bushel or barrel 80 pounds shall constitute a bushel and 200 pounds a barrel. A bushel or barrel is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches. A basket or other measure in which charcoal is sold should not be less than 20 inches in diameter and sufficient depth to contain 4,829 cubic inches, which shall be accounted two bushels.

To sell good by weight, or measures known to all, will reduce the person guilty of a penal offense, besides the loss of the goods. Each county treasurer is the seal of weights and measures for his county, and reports to the state treasurer, who keeps the standards.

Wheat—Minnesota is the center of the No. 1 hard wheat belt. Hard wheat makes more flour than any other, and the flour the best bread and biscuits, and the choicest cake and crackers in the world. The flour may only make good bread, but the softest, easiest digested bread, but a barrel will make from 20 to 30 more loaves than any other wheat, and for this reason it is the most popular wheat. Cereals, however, are not the only wheat in the state. In no part of the world is there such an extensive system of grain elevators as in the country throughout the Twin Cities.

In civilized lands wheat stands first in the list of food plants, although rice sustains a larger number of human beings. The true place of the wheat plant is not accurately known, as wild varieties exist in many parts of Asia and Europe. At present there are more than 100 varieties, of which many have been cultivated and improved in quality and character. It reaches its highest perfection, a great storm, the force being 17,772

in the cool part of the temperate zone. No product of vegetation contains a more perfect blend of all the elements necessary to building up the human body. It is manufactured in various forms, and, contrary to common opinion, the fine flour is the most proper for the diet. Otherwise, certain officials are authorized to destroy the weeds and report cost to be come a lien on the tax books.

The following illustration shows a grain of wheat scientifically dissected and named:



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

The wheat crop of the world in 1903 was in excess of three billion bushels, of which the United States produced fifth in the world ranking. France 2d, Britain 4th, Austria-Hungary 5th, and Germany 6th.

Farmers rarely gain by holding on to their grain after it is ripe for market, when the grain is taken into account. Wheat, from the time it is threshed, will shrink two quarts to the bushel, 6 per cent, unless under favorable circumstances. Hence, it follows that 94 cents a bushel for wheat, when first threshed in August, as it is taken to market, will shrink alone, as \$1 in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first threshed. One hundred bushels of corn, as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to 60 bushels. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn, as it comes from the field, is as good as 60 cents in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of estates—taking those that are and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the man who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

This estimate is taken on the basis of interest at 6 per cent, and takes no account of loss by vermin.

Wills must be in writing, signed by testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his express direction attested and witnessed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. Covernor is no disability. Neither husband nor wife can be cut off the survivor's interest in the estate.

Wind—The records of Signal Office at St. Paul show an average wind movement per hour of seven miles, or 16 miles every 24 hours. The highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes was 60 miles an hour. This rate is classified as a great storm, the force being 17,772

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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MINNESOTA:

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Wages on farms, in stores, shops and factories average above the general average of the country, being higher than in the surrounding states, but lower than in the Pacific States.

Water Power.—The harnessing of the numerous falls and the swift streams of Minnesota will place a powerful source of energy at our disposal. Some of our water power is partially utilized. The state has no canal or dam, with abundant raw material in timber, iron, stone, clay, etc., on one side, and restricted hummocks on the other, will find a field for wonderful industrial development. On one power alone in the state are located the largest flouring mills in the world.

Water.—Surface water, with 4,160 square miles or 2,700,000 acres of water, is the second state, after Florida, in the Union in area of water surface. Large waterfalls are among the most striking and valuable attractions of the state. Every county is more or less favored in this respect.

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Weeds to be noxious are wild mustard, wild oats, cocklebur, burdock, tumble mustard, Canadian thistle, oxeye daisy, quack grass, and French weed. It is the duty of persons occupying land

than a half million acres under cultivation, and a total valuation of property at \$12,000,000, to abate or remove the same for 1904 is as follows:

Acre of land.....	35,944,729
Value of land.....	\$43,032,486
Average assessed value per acre.....	11.06
Town lots and buildings.....	270,176,652
Personal property.....	141,666,952
Total valuation.....	\$45,837,110
Average rate of taxation, mills.....	24.77
Total taxes levied.....	\$11,208,645

The schools, state gets a little over two-tenths, while the remainder is divided among the counties, cities and villages. See County.

Vegetables.—Nearly every known vegetable and root crop known in Northern lands are grown in Minnesota. The days of summer are longer, and light and heat have a forcing effect upon vegetation; crops mature in a shorter time than in more temperate climates. Root crops, fruit, grains, salad plants, grasses, etc., have better flavor and possess greater nutritive properties than similar kinds grown in countries where the heat is long drawn out.

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A GREAT STATE.

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Weights and Measures.—The measures for all articles that are sold by heaped measure, except charcoal, consist of bushel, low bushel, quarter bushel, Bushel, 13½ inches inside diameter; half bushel, 13½ inches inside diameter; a peak measure, 13½ inches inside diameter; and various commodities each measure shall be heaped as high may be without special effort or design. For milk the standard measure is 2½ gallons, and for butter 1½ gallons, with subdivisions in the same proportion. When not otherwise agreed the following shall be the weight of each article named:

Apples, green.....	50	Millet.....	48
Apples, dried.....	28	Oats.....	32
Beans.....	60	Onions.....	52
Barley.....	48	Peas.....	60
Buckwheat.....	50	seed grass.....	14
Beets.....	50	Peas.....	60
Blue grass.....	14	Potatoes, Irish.....	55
Bitter beans.....	52	Rhubarb.....	55
Broccoli seed.....	57	Parsnips.....	42
Shelled corn.....	56	Peaches, dried.....	28
Unshelled corn.....	70	Red top seed.....	14
Clover.....	45	Red top seed.....	14
Carrots.....	45	Rutabagas.....	52
Cranberries.....	36	Rye.....	56
Currants.....	40	Turnips.....	40
Gosseberries.....	40	Timothy seed.....	45
Hemp seed.....	50	Wheat.....	60
Hungarian grass.....			

Where lime is held by the bushel or barrel, 80 pounds shall constitute a bushel and 200 pounds a barrel. A standard bushel for lime is 2,688 cubic inches. A basket of lime measured in bushels, when 200 cubic feet is sold should not be less than 20 inches in diameter, and of sufficient depth to contain 4,832 cubic inches, which shall be measured twice.

To sell goods by weights or measures known to be unjust renders the person guilty of perjury, and subjects him to the loss of his estate. Each county treasurer is the sealer of weights and measures for his county, and reports to the state treasurer who keeps the standards.

Wheat.—Minnesota is the center of the No. 1 hard wheat belt. Hard wheat makes more and finer flour, and the dough makes the best bread. It is the best flour and the choice cake and crackers in the world. The flour not only makes tender, nutritious, and easily digestible bread, but a barrel will feed from 30 to 50 people longer than any other wheat, and for this reason it is bakers' bonanza—and a family favorite. The price of flour is high in these as in the country trade.

In the moist lands wheat stands first in the list of food plants, although rice sustains a larger number of human beings.

The native plants of Minnesota are not accurately known, as wild varieties exist in many parts of Asia and Europe. At present there are not less than 1,000 species, which may have been cultivated and improved in quality and character. It reaches its highest perfection

in the cool part of the temperate zone. No product of vegetation contains a more perfect blending of all the elements necessary to building up the human body. It is manufactured in various forms, the white flour, properly made and baked, is better than in the so-called "health" forms, as has been demonstrated by various government experiments.

The following illustration shows a grain of wheat scientifically dissected and named.



Longitudinal Section of Grains of Wheat, enlarged.

The wheat crop of the world in 1908 was in excess of 100,000,000,000 bushels, of which the United States produced one-fifth, Russia ranking 2d, France 3d, Britain 4th, India 4th, Austria-Hungary 5th, and Germany 6th.

Farmers rarely gain by holding to their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account, and at the time it is harvested, will shrink two quarts to the bushel, or 6 per cent. in six months. In the most favorable circumstances, hence, a farmer should sell a bushel for wheat, when first threshed in August as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as \$1 in the market price of February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as they come from the ear in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn in the ear, as it comes from the ear in November, in fact, is a shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that are round and uniform, and together with the shrinkage there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 25 per cent. in fact, the shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of oats—taking those that are round and uniform, and together with the shrinkage there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 25 per cent. in fact, the shrinkage only being taken into account.

With respect to writing signed by testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator, or of some competent witness.

Overture.—No disability. Neither husband nor wife can be by will cut off the survivorship of the estate.

Wind.—The records of Signal Office at St. Paul show an average wind movement per hour of seven miles, or 165 miles every 24 hours. The mean wind speed is 10 miles per hour, and the maximum speed recorded for a period of five minutes was 60 miles an hour. This rate is classified a great storm, the force being 17,772

MINNESOTA:

pounds to the square foot, the moving being 88 feet a second. The highest rate ever reported at Duluth was 78 miles an hour. The prevailing directions of the wind are from the northwest 200 days; southeast 160 days; northeast 90 days; south 70 days; north 60. All windy countries are healthy ones. The winds of Minnesota are not severe, but continue a lively motion, the air conducting to clearness and purity, and imparting qualities which give taste to the system and invigorate life.

Winter is noted for its steady cold; no alternating days of freezing and thawing. The snowfall is half that of New England. There is plenty of snowfall in winter, and no severe seasons common to the air seabord and lake states. The winter air is an enjoyable stimulant to effort and pleasurable tests of strength and endurance. The west plains blizzards are known to this region.

Henry Ward Beecher said that the highest civilization and most perfect developments of home life can be found only in lands where people dig cedar to store food, make their beds when for part of the year people are kept indoors to become acquainted with each other. This winter land, the modern part of it, between the extremes includes the northern half of the United States, as well as England, France and Germany, and these are the dominating countries of the world. Japan has the same climatic conditions, alternating frost and warmth. All the great forces of civilization are active and work in the country we have named.

It is but a dream for one to suppose that the same degree of push and energy can be maintained under the enervating influence of a Southern sun as under the vitalizing influence of a Northern atmosphere. As sure as the sun produces light, so sure is it that torrid heat does not produce push. The lazy "cracker" or poor white class of South, partly a climatic product, the summer of a Northern clime is always the subject of praise, but the winter has to say the least, is really mischievous. We credit Minnesota winters with the following good things:

1. Frost kills many disease germs.
2. Winter is favorable to the home as to man's frindise.
3. Winter evenings make the best conditions for reading, thought, and social growth.
4. Winter destroys nomadic or tramp life, the arch enemy of good society and government. The vagabond, the gypsy cannot survive a Northern winter.
5. Smaller areas are cultivated by re-

son of the shorter summer seasons and hence follow compact settlements that foster schools and society.

6. Winter favors agriculture by pulverizing frost; prevents undesirable growth of weeds during that part of the year; gives opportunity to feed stock for meat on the hoof without the distraction of the open field.

7. Winter makes the northernmost line of perfection of plant growth so favorable due to scientific and practical men that makes the wheat, the famous No. 1 hard, the best in the world. It makes grass equal to its mouthful to man; because reaches perfection only in cold climates; that makes dairy goats that excel in flavor and produce goats that are the best around. See "Geography," "Climate" and "Healthfulness."

Wool-The wool produced in 1900, according to the census, exceeded 100,000 pounds and reached high prices. The average fleece weighed 6% pounds, seven other states only showing an equal fleece average in weight. Minnesota favors sheep raising, especially the raising of Angora goats, the product of whose backs brings high price at the mills. The brush land and river bottoms is adapted to the browsing of these animals. In no direction that one can look in Minnesota, but is pasturage plenty and comfort for industrious people.

Cats in lumber, building stone, water-power iron, agriculture, live stock, manufacturing opportunities and accessibility to market.

Yachting—Our lakes afford superior advantages for sailing and boating.

Although an inland state there are three yacht clubs in Minnesota, two on Lake Minnetonka near Minneapolis, and one on White Bear Lake, near St. Paul.

Some of the best American yachts builders have come to Minnesota, the fleets and

the best inland water yacht races

of America are sailed each season.

Young People are expected to go to school between the ages of 6 and 15 years;

the law makes it compulsory between 8 and 16.

Zoology—The large wild animal life of the state is rapidly disappearing. The bison went long ago, and the elk, moose, bear and deer are going; those remaining are found in the north. Of the small four-footed animals, and the scattered tribe of bats, there are still many varieties. The reptile family is small, rattle snakes being the only harmful members of them. They are numerous. The zoology of the state is exhaustively discussed in the publications of the state geological and geographical survey.

Minnesota IS a Great State

And there is much in store for those now living and for the future millions destined to live in this glorious Northern land, carrying both the moral and material development of the State to a glory beyond all known fame, and in the progress of the ages to come, the thoughts of men are widened with the processes of the sun.

All honor then and veneration and grateful memory to the founders of the State and the defenders of the Nation in every struggle, and let us all do our best to make the coming generations with hope, gladness and charity and peace that it may go well in the last days with us and in the long days for those who are to follow.

¶ Minnesota with deep black soil, abundant sunshine and rainfall, bursting granaries and corncribs, forests, mines, mills and factories offers unparalleled opportunities to the farmer, laborer and capitalist. ¶ For full information as to State Lands address : : : : :
SAMUEL G. IVERSON,
State Auditor and Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota.



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**END OF
TITLE**